FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZHIVKOV INTERVIEWED ON CYPRUS RELATIONS

NC291924 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has reiterated that his country is against Cyprus' partition and the changing of Cyprus into a NATO base and favors its total demilitarization.

In an interview with Cyprus Television, Mr Zhivkov also stated that at the discussion on the Cyprus issue with President Kiprianou, he expressed his country's principled position that it is always in favor of the Cypriot people's struggle. The Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots, Chairman Zhivkov stated, lived together for centuries. We think that they can continue to live together for hundreds of years to come.

Mr Zhivkov then stated chat during the talks it was affirmed that bilateral relations are very good and that now greater prospects are being opened. We affirmed, he added, that the cooperation between us may be broadened even more in the political, techno-economic, pure commercial, cultural and sports fields to the benefit of our two peoples.

Mr Zhivkov also said that there are truly great possibilities in broadening the bilateral commercial and economic relations. He said: We think that we are in a position to buy Cypriot export products. And we, from our side, offer products that possibly may be of interest to Cyprus.

Finally, in referring to President Kiprianou's invitation to visit Cyprus, Mr Zhivkov said that he will visit Cyprus with the first opportunity.

LEADERS CABLE GREETINGS TO SFRY COUNTERPARTS

AU282025 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 28 Nov (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, has wired congratulations to Mr Dusan Dragosavac, chairman of the Presidency of the CC of the League of Yugoslav Communists and Mr Sergej Kraigher, chairman of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on that country's national day.

The message reads in part: "I take this pleasant opportunity to express once again my profound conviction that the further development of friendly relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the League of Yugoslav Communists and the successful expanding of mutually advantageous cooperation with our neighboring socialist countries will continue to serve the interests of the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples, the cause of peace and socialism in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world".

On the same occasion congratulations have been wired by Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Mr Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, to Mr Dragoslav Markovic, chairman of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, to Mr Josip Vrhovec, union secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

STATE COUNCIL CABLES GREETINGS TO ALBANIA

AU282012 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 28 Nov (BTA) -- The State Council has wired congratulations to the Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the 37th anniversary of that country's liberation from fascism and capitalism.

The message conveys most sincere best wishes to the Albanian people and a desire for developing the relations between the two socialist countries in the interest of peace in the Balkans and in Europe.

ZHIVKOV GREETS 'ARAFAT ON SOLIDARITY DAY

AU281833 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has sent a greetings telegram to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of te PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolutionary forces, on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people. The telegram stresses that the Palestinian issue can only be resolved by comprehensively settling the Middle East conflict on the basis of a full and uncompromising withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including east Jerusalem, and by implementing the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine for self-determination and establishing their own independent state, as well as the right of their return home, in accordance with the UN resolutions. That could be achieved within the framework of an international Middle East conference, as proposed by the Soviet Union, and with the participation of all the interested countries, including the equal participation of the PLO.

In the telegram, Comrade Todor Zhivkov reaffirms Bulgaria's wholehearted support for the heroic Arab people of Palestine, and also its readiness to continue to render active assistance to their just struggle for achieving their irrevocable national rights for freedom, independence and a peaceful life.

BRIEFS

CPSU DELEGATION'S VISIT -- A working group from the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the CPSU Central Committee visited our country from 25 through 30 November 1981. The delegation included Vasiliy Anikeyev, deputy chief of the Central Party Archives at the Institute on Marxism-Leninism, and (Rem Usinov), head of department at the Central Party Archives. The Soviet comrades gave lectures and shared their valuable experience on problems of work with documents in party committee. The group was received by Prodan Stoyanov, head of the BCP Central Committee Record Keeping Department. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Dec 81 p 6 AU]

CYPRIOTS MEET KUBADINSKI -- Sofia, 30 Nov (BTA) -- A delegation of the Cyprus Democratic Party (DIKO) led by Mr Kirakos Papadimitriu, member of the Politburo of the CC of the party, is on a visit as from yesterday at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. This morning the Cyprus delegation had talks with a delegation of the Fatherland Front, led by its chairman, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP. Emphasizing the satisfactory results of Bulgarian-Cypriot cooperation in a spirt of friendship and mutual advantage, the heads of the two delegations expressed their satisfaction with the recent visit here of Spiro Kiprianou, president of Cyprus. The relations between the Fatherland Front and DIKO were discussed as well as the future development of cooperation between the two organisations.. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 30 Nov 81 AU]

STANISHEV IN VELIKO TURNOVO -- On 30 November the BCP organization of Veliko Turnovo town marked its 90th anniversary. The festive meeting was attended by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, and other officials. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Nov 81 AU]

USE OF FORCE CLOSING POLISH SCHOOL JUSTIFIED

LD032130 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Polish security forces yesterday put an end to the several-day-long, sit-in strike in the building of the Warsaw college for fire-brigade officer cadets. It was the first time since the beginning of unrest in Poland in summer last year that the government had responded to blackmail with force, and it was fully justified. The conflict around the Warsaw school controlled by the Interior Ministry was provoked by Solidarity with the aim of disintegrating the security structure of the Polish state. Perhaps it also was meant to be a trial of patience and a test of the Polish leadership's ability and will to react: a "what would happen" probe.

The answer came in the form of a swift successful operation without casualties. The Polish security forces cleared the school building without problems. The students, and among them stormtroopers from Solidarity who were there during the strike, had to leave the building. After that they spread rumors. One of the Solidarity men even maintained that there was shooting inside the building and that tear gas and truncheons were used. This brazen lie was later denied by students themselves, who told a press conference that no violence had been used against them.

But the whole affair must be seen in a broader context. Immediately after the security forces cleared the irregularly occupied building at the college for fire-brigade officer cadets, the Warsaw branch of Solidarity declared a strike alert in the whole area. Even a general strike is not excluded.

Meanwhile, on the same day, the American State Department involved itself in the whole affair in a clearly provocative way. It expressed official regret that the Polish leadership had considered it necessary to use force. On Wednesday night the American secretary of state, General Haig, made a statement. In an interview for West Berlin television, Haig speculated about a possible Soviet intervention in Poland. A dangerous psychosis around Poland is thus being generated once again. The Polish security forces' action against provocateurs in Warsaw has caused evident displeasure in Washington because strategists in the Pentagon see in a chaotic, weak Poland a springboard for weakening the whole socialist community. They are not interested in a strong socialist Poland, and the same applies to the leaders of the so-called independent trade union, Solidarity. That is why they are heaping coals onto the flames and driving Poland into new, more difficult, trials and conflicts, and this cannot be watched idly. There are periods in the history of a nation when, in the interests of the nation's survival, the government must take effective power measures and prove that it is really governing, as the case was in Warsaw on Wednesday.

OLSZOWSKI REMARKS ON SOLIDARITY, 'ANARCHY' CITED

LD031618 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Dec (CTK correspondent) -- The situation in Poland is extremely complicated. The growing anarchy endangers the Polish statehood, member of the Polish United Workers Party Politburo and secretary of its Central Committee Stefan Olszowski stressed here yesterday.

Addressing a party meeting in the Ursus plant, Stefan Olszowski pointed out that there exists a real danger to socialism and the party as well as to party organizations and members. He characterized the activity of the "Solidarity" leadership after the 9th party congress as a programatic and organized intensification of counterrevolutionary intentions and added that some "Solidarity" leaders openly aim at taking over power in the country.

In connection with yesterday's (?situation) of Polish security forces at the Warsaw college for fire brigade officers, Olszowski said that it complied with the correct and repeated demand for a resolute policy towards openly hostile elements threatening the public order. He also condemned the aggressive anti-Sovietism of extremist forces inside "Solidarity" and stressed that the party will further consistently defend Polish-Soviet friendship and alliance.

SIXTH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM VIEWED

AU031158 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Dec 81 p 7

[Pavol Minarik Artice: "After the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum: Words Losing Worth"]

[Text] In the tense atmosphere that has reigned in Poland for some time now, the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum came to an end in Warsaw last Saturday. Just as had some previous sessions this plenum of the central party organ also stressed the need to establish quiet and order as soon as possible, to tighten social and labor discipline in the country as the basic prerequisite for overcoming the crisis and to successfully introduce the economic reform in practice.

There was much talk in the Politburo report, delivered by PZPR Secretary Marian Wozniak, as well as in the discussion itself, about the fact that the systematic campaign of strikes and tension is causing a deline of social and labor discipline. The wage adjustments, without ensuring increased labor productivity or production, have resulted in a drastic situation on the market. Speculation is spreading on the market to an extent unprecedented in the postwar years. Attacks on the administrative organs have restricted their ability to solve problems effectively. Attacks on the party have weakened its initiative.... Party and organizational discipline is being seriously violated. Some organizations and their organs are incapable of working actively. The danger stemming from the enemies of socialism is being ignored; the possibility is being admitted of basing party activities on principles different from those of Marxism-Leninism and the basic requirements of the party.

The state of affairs is therefore clear. And this is not the first day that it has been so. The PZPR Central Committee realizes that whatever is happening in the country today involves a direct threat to the national existence and internal security of the state. This is also underscored in the adopted resolution which says in part: "All the means which the party and state command will be used against the organizers and inspirers of actions aimed at eliminating the PZPR from the socialist enterprises." But here the question suggests itself and more than one Pole is asking it for himself: When will this happen? After all, similar language was used as early as at the third plenum. Similarly, critical voices also resounded at two more sessions and at the sixth plenum as well. They reproached the party and state organs frankly and in a comradely way for their past inconsistence, particularly in the struggle against hostile forces. Stanislaw Habczyk, first secretary of the PZPR Zywiec city committee, for example, criticized the Polish party leadership for systematic concessions in the political and economic fields. Stanislaw Stolarz, a worker of the Bialystok furniture plant, stated: "People demand concrete actions and not big words about defending the socialist state. Words are losing their worth. One must bear this in mind whenever a decision is being made. There exists no state in the world in which the government would beg society to observe the laws. The law must be exacted."

The dozens of letters from party organizations and individuals which everyday are reaching the central party and state organs and Wojciech Jaruzelski, personally, speak the same language. They are demanding maximum consistency and determination. It is pointed out with alarm in the letter from the Jawoczno basic party branch to General W. Jaruzelski, for example, that the strikes, called groundlessly and contrary to the "Solidarity" statutes, are not being nipped in the bud. Government commissions that subsequently settle them at the cost of unberable and impermissible concessions are only formed after protracted conflicts, tensions and losses.

Such a method of solving conflicts is particularly harmful for the party, leads to social discontent and demobilizes and weakens the implementation of party decisions.

Communists from the Grodziec mine in Bedzin wrote about the Sosnowiec agreement: "Such far-reaching concessions have considerably weakened the party aktiv not only in Sosnowiec but also in Katowice Voivodship and throughout the entire country. We are not at all surprised at the further disintegration of the party aktiv," they stress in their letter. It goes on to state: "First, we give a motivation to the aktiv at the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and subsequently we destroy it by a change of the decision. If the Central Committee and the Politburo want to count on the real support of the party organizations they must display more determination, must vigorously defy anarcy and the enemies of socialism. It is deeds and not words that are decisive."

These are wise and prudent words. The diagnosis of the "political disease" in Poland is clear to those who wrote them. It is the counterrevolution that has raised its head, is threatening the people's revolutionary gains and is pushing the country toward national catastrophe. There is abundant evidence of this: the fact, for example, that 35 anti-socialist organizations are active in Poland today and that after the recent Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum alone, 10 such organization emerged. As was announced at the Sixth Central Committee Plenum, "talks cautioning them" are being conducted with all the initiators and organizers of illegal political orgnizations and, should these produce no effect, criminal proceedings are to be instituted against them. Thus an effort is being made -- let us not be afraid of saying it -- to convince an outspoken opponent to socialism amicably. It must be clear in advance, however, to a person who is thinking logically and soberly that it is just impossible to debate with an enemy of such a nature. Every such attempt only involves another loss of time and contributes to the systematically deepening crisis. Polish reality of more than 15 months (and not only that) shows that only with the determination and offensive spirit of a revolutionary vanguard party and of responsible state organs is it possible to eliminate the roots of the mistakes, shortcomings and problems that have led to the crisis, to successfully defy the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces and to lead society on the road toward a genuine socialist renewal on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON HONECKER VISIT 30 NOV-1 DEC

AU031400 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Dec 81 pp 1, 2

["Joint Communique" on 30 November - 1 December Visit of Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council]

[Text] On the days 30 November-1 December 1981 Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, paid a friendly working visit to the CSSR at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president.

Participating in the deliberations on the CSSR side were the following: Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vaclav Hula, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, and CSSR deputy premier; Vratislav Vajnar, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of the Secretariat of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Michal Stefanak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department.

Participating in the deliberations on the GDR side were the following: Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Weiss, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Erich Honecker briefed each other at the meeting about the internal political situation in their respective countries, about the elaboration and implementation of targets in building an advanced socialist society, emerging from the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 10th SED Congress.

The highest representatives of the two fraternal parties and countries noted with satisfaction that the conclusions reached at their last meeting in Dresden in June 1979 are being fulfilled successfully by both sides and that the results attained contribute to the all-round intensification of mutual cooperation. The firm alliance and comradely cooperatin between the CPCZ and the SED, based on common interests and objectives in building a socialist society, guarantee the future development of relations.

The relations between the two fraternal parties and countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are founded on the deep and unbreakable friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. Gustav Husak and Erich Honecker highly appraised the results achieved in all spheres of cooperation. They noted with profound satisfaction that the treaty of friendship and cooperation and mutual aid between the CSSR and the GDR of 3 October 1977 is being successfully implemented in all its aspects. Relations between state and government bodies and mass organizations in the countries, especially between the trade unions and young people, are expanding. Partnership relations between regions, districts, enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, schools and various institutions have intensified and become more effective.

The results of cooperation in the sphere of cultural, educational, scientific, medical and sports relations are mutually beneficial. The close cooperation of mass information media and the development of tourism between the two countries help to draw the working people closer to each other. The contractual foundations between the two states have been expanded and new agreements are under preparation which will have a favorable influence on the future development of bilateral cooperation.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that economic relations are developing successfully and dynamically and that these have reached a high level. The work of the joint economic commission has made a substantial contribution to this. The result of the coordination of the economic plans of the two countries for 1981-85 creates a firm basis for the dynamic development of foreign trade and the supply of the two countries' economies with major raw materials and fuel, chemical products, engineering equipment, important rationalization means and consumer goods.

It was stressed that the future intensification of specialization and cooperation in research and production is especially important for the stability and smooth functioning of economic relations. Efforts undertaken toward extending and expanding economically important specialization and cooperation plans in research and production in 1981-85 were especially highlighted. This applies in particular to micro electronics, olefinic chemistry, the manufacture of agricultural and textile machinery, the rationalization of lignite extraction, the production of electroplated steel, and the development of high purity chemicals as well as to measures to save energy and materials.

Progress has been achieved in the sphere of direct cooperation between enterprises and economic production units.

In order to improve the efficiency of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries it was agreed to link even closer with cooperation in production.

Both sides adopted conclusions stipulating that the joint economic commission, central planning bodies, ministries and production economic units should work purposefully toward the further implementation of targets aimed at improving efficiency and economic relations between the CSSR and the GDR. Both sides stressed that long-term coordination in shaping economic relations has proved successful and that negotiations are to commence in the near future on selected key targets in science and technology, investments and production cooperation for the period after 1985.

Comrades Husak and Honecker exchanged views on certain topical problems pertaining to present world developments and to questions related to the international communist and workers movement. They stressed that today -- when international relations have become much more tense owing to the imperialist policy of confrontation -- firm unity, cohesion and the coordinated action of the countries of the socialist community in the struggle to defend peace and for the continuation of the policy of detente and disarmament have become exceptionally important. They stated the determination of both fraternal parties and states to continue making every possible contribution toward intensifying cooperation between the socialist countries and reinforcing their collaboration within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

In this context the two representatives pointed to the serious danger emanating from the crisis-ridden developments in the Polish People's Republic. The imperialist forces are taking advantage of the situation that has arisen. In alliance with antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces inside Poland they are striving to liquidate the socialist system. The CSSR and the GDR will continue to support communists, all true patriots and champions of socialism in Poland in the endeavor to rebuff counterrevolutionary attacks, to solve domestic problems and to reconsolidate the socialist system.

The CSSR and the GDR consider the preservation of peace and averting the threat of nuclear war to be the most important task today. They are gravely concerned by efforts of the imperialists to complicate developments in the world and worsen international tension. They firmly reject the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration and its endeavor to produce dangerous new tension in the world, interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, act from a position of strength and expand its sphere of influence.

The two representatives expressed full support for the principled peace policy of the Soviet Union. In this context, they appraised the outcome of the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Helmut Schmidt, chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, as a manifestation of the systematic efforts of the USSR to continue putting into practice the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and advocating realistic steps toward overcoming the threat of nuclear war.

Comrades Husak and Honecker attach great importance to concrete and positive results to be achieved by the Madrid meeting, especially an agreement on convening a conference on measures to reinforce confidence and security and disarmament in Europe.

The CSSR and the GDR reiterate their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples for the consolidation of their independence, freedom and progress, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. They condemn the aggressive and hegemonistic policy pursued by the present Chinese leadership which has entered into collusion with the most reactionary imperialist forces.

The meeting of the two representatives passed in a traditional friendly and cordial atmosphere and full mutual agreement.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH GDR YOUTH SIGNED

AU021506 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 30 Nov 81 p 1

[IST-Signed report: "Agreement for 1981-85 Signed; Free German Youth Delegation Held Talks in Prague"]

[Text] Prague (IST) -- In Prague on Saturday, M. Dockal, chairman of the Socialist Union of Youth [SYU] Central Committee, and E. Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Central Council of Free German Youth [FDJ], signed an agreement on cooperation between the CSSR's SYU and the FDJ for the 1981-85 period.

In a speech following the signing of the agreement, M. Dockal valued the fruitful and long cooperation between the two organizations, which will acquire new goals and perspectives through the current agreement. He underscored FDJ's successes in the fulfillment of its program and the program of the 10th SED Congress as well as the results in the international youth and students movement. He added that SYU members want to prepare themselves well for the SYU-FDJ friendship festival, which will held in Magdeburg in May.

In his reply, E. Krenz stressed the significance of the agreement signed for creating a socialist present, but also for the future of the two countries, because the activity of the SYU and the FDJ contributes to the happy future of the CSSR and the GDR. He valued the SYU's active share in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congres and added that the FDJ also strives to fulfill the tasks set by the 10th SED Congress. He emphasized that the FDJ and SYU support the peace proposals voiced by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, and that they both oppose the NATO decision to deploy missiles with nuclear warheads in Europe.

CPCZ Central Committee Secretary J. Polednik received the FDJ delegation led by E. Krenz on Saturday. Later, the guests from the GDR met with H. Ziebart, GDR ambassador to the CSSR. Afterwards, E. Krenz laid wreaths at the national memorial on Zizkov Hill.

The FDJ delegation left for Karlovy Vary in the afternoon, where it met with workers of the SYU regional committee in the evening. The representatives of the GDR youth movement returned home yesterday.

'SECRET AGENT' HODIC SAID TO BE IN MENTAL CLINIC

AU031120 Vienna KURIER in German 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Erich Grolic report: "Spy Hodic Now in Prague Psychiatric Clinic"]

[Text] A new affair around Dr Josef Hodic, the CSSR spy who returned from Austria to Prague under such conspicuous circumstances: The secret service agent who was celebrated as a "national hero" after his return to the CSSR has been put into the psychiatric department of the Prague army hospital by his bosses. That has been learned from usually well-informed quarters in the metropolis on the Vltava River.

Western security services have meanwhile confirmed this report which might throw a new light on the Hodic case. In their opinion, the spy could have felt he was no longer capable of coping with his propaganda task as an "agent who successfully reconnoitered the emigre scene in Austria," so that he was simply "removed from circulation." That could mean, however, that the former military historian did not act as a spy voluntarily but that he was blackmailed by the CSSR secret service.

Charter-77 signatory Hodic came to Vienna in 1977 and, sponsored by high government quarters, was entrusted with research work regarding Eastern security questions at the Laxenburg "Institute for International Politics." In July 1981 he vanished without trace and shortly afterwards reappeared as a celebrated hero in Prague where at a press conference he accused prominent CSSR emigres in the West of espionage. The Hodic case, among other things, led to the canceling of CSSR President Husak's scheduled visit to Vienna.

CPCZ'S FOJTIK RECEIVES NEWS AGENCIES' DIRECTORS

LD031246 Prague CTK in English 1137 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 3 Dec (CTK) -- Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik received here today general directors of the news agencies of European, Asian and Latin American socialist countries who met this week to discuss the work and cooperation of these agencies.

Jan Fojtik and the agency directors agreed on the need for close cooperation and coordination of the activities of news and information agencies in publicizing the results achieved in the development of the countries of the socialist community, their struggle for peace and disarmament, international cooperation and social progress. Special attention was given to the main tasks in the sphere of information and propaganda in line with the policies of the communist and workers parties, and in accordance with international developments.

PALESTINIAN GROUP PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT 1-2 DEC

Arrival Noted

LD011928 Prague CTK in English 1843 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 1 Dec (CTK) -- A four-member delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by its secretary-general Na'if Hawatimeh, arrived here Tuesday, at the invitation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, for talks on the further development of cooperation between the two organizations.

Bilak Receives Hawatimah

LD021834 Prague CTK in English 1538 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 2 Dec (CTK) -- Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, received on Wednesday the visiting delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, headed by its general secretary, Na'if Hawatimah, to exchange views on the situation in the Middle East and the world.

Na'if Hawatimah spoke about developments in the Palestinian movement and its readiness to counter new attempts of Israeli imperialism and Arab reaction to arouse further conflicts and crisis situations in the area.

Vasil Bilak emphasized the significance of further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of all progressive anti-imperialist forces as guarantee of a successful struggle and final victory of the just cause of the Palestinian people. He assured his guest that Czechoslovakia continues to support a comprehensive solution of the Middle East crisis, based on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to their own state.

HOFFMANN MEETS KUWAITI TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD040022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The Czechoslovak trade union delegation headed by Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, held talks in Prague today with the delegation of the Kuwait Trade Union Federation headed by its chairman, (Muhammad Husayni). They discussed the possibilities of developing mutual contacts and deepening cooperation between the two trade unions. During their stay in this country, the Kuwaiti guests will acquaint themselves with the activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in enterprises.

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE SCORES U.S. POLICY

AU021504 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Nov 81 p 2

[CTK report: "Declaration of the Christian Peace Conference; Resolutely against the U.S. Policy"]

[Text] Prague, 27 Nov (CTK) -- The leadership of the Christian Peace Conference responds to the initiative of the Christian Peace Conference Commission "Solidarity, Liberation and Development," which held a meeting in Budapest on 16-20 November and, in connection with the dangerous situation in the Caribbean region, it issues the following declaration:

According to the latest speeches of some leading U.S. political and military representatives, the possibilities of a military intervention against Cuba, El Salvador and Nicaragua are being studied. That these are not just empty words is attested to by the U.S. naval maneuvers Redex-8, which are taking place in the Caribbean, by the buildup of the naval fleet in that region and by the huge anti-Cuban campaign, which in many respects reminds one of the war of nerves unleashed on the eve of the aggressive invasion in the Giron Bay.

However, Cuba is not the only sovereign state being threatened. The Reagan administration is also preparing an aggression against Nicaragua, it supports the El Salvador military-civilian junta and is (as Wallace Nutting, chief of the southern command of U.S. armed forces, declared) ready to begin a direct military intervention in El Salvador. The concern about the increase in independent nations leads the present U.S. administration to organize direct subversive actions, whose objectives are either to destabilize or overthrow the current progressive regimes, or by any possible means to assist the most reactionary regimes in Latin America to remain in power.

Hower, this crisis situation does not threaten only the Caribbean states. In the present-day world, there is the real danger that any local military conflict can grow into a global confrontation. The public opinion of the whole world, as well as realistic politicians, clearly realize this fact: hence, that huge wave of protest against the threat to the freedom and independence of Cuba and other Central American countries, against the threat to the -- as it is -- fairly shaky peace on this planet.

For this reason also the Christian Peace Conference adds its voice to these voices in the spirit of its past stances and, in accordance with its own goals, calls on Christians and churches throughout the world with all seriousness to follow the dangerous course on which the present U.S. administration has embarked and jointly prevent intervention against the sovereignty of these countries. At the same time, the Christian Peace Conference again expresses its solidarity with their just struggle, whose objective is to once and for all rid themselves of exploitation, humbling dependence and neocolonialist diktat, and embark upon the path of building a new society.

LEADERS JOIN IN OBSERVANCE OF SFRY NATIONAL DAY

Greetings Message

AU011351 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Prague, 27 Nov (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, has sent to Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the following telegram, congratulating them on the occasion of the SFRY's national day:

"Esteemed comrades, in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, for all CSSR people and in our own name, I am sending to you, to the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to the SFRY Presidency and all Yugoslav people cordial comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on the occasion of SFRY's national day -- the day of the republic.

"On this important day in the life of your country, we in the CSSR are recalling the heroic struggle of the Yugoslav people against Fascism, for national and social liberation, for building a socialist society. We sincerely rejoice over the results achieved by your people under the leadership of the LCY on the path of socialist construction.

"We highly value the friendly relations and the results of fruitful cooperation between our two parties, countries and their nations. We are convinced that these relations, which serve the interest of the Czechoslova and Yugoslav people, the common cause of peace, socialism and progress, will continue to successfully deepen and expand.

"Dear comrades, we wish you, the Yugoslav communists and all Yugoslav people many successes in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 11th congress of your party."

Ambassador Gives Reception

AU011329 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Nov 81 p 2

[CTK report: "On Yugoslavia's National Day"]

[Text] Prague, 27 Nov (CTK) -- Miodrag Vlahovic, the SFRY's ambassador to the CSSR, gave a reception in Prague on Monday on the occasion of his country's national day.

The reception was attended by Vaclav Hula, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR deputy premier; CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik; CSSR Deputy Premier Matej Lucan; Vaclav David, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; and other personalities of our political and public life and representatives of the Prague diplomatic corps.

The reception took place in a cordial atmosphere.

HUSAK SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO ALBANIA

LD272344 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has sent a congratulations message to Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on the occasion of the national day of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

HUSAK GREETS 'ARAFAT ON SOLIDARITY DAY

LD272214 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a greetings message to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the people of Palestine. The telegram says:

Progressive forces the world over recall on this significant day the brave national liberation struggle which, under the leadership of the PLO, is waged by the Palestinian people against Israeli aggression. The CSSR fully supports this just struggle for the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and setting up an independent state of their own.

The CSSR resolutely condemns the aggressive attacks of Israel, supported by the United States, the plots by the forces of imperialism, Zionism and local reaction and their effort to prevent, by means of separatism and capitulation, a comprehensive and peaceful settlement of the situation in the region, as well as a just solution of the Palestinian question.

The message says further that the CSSR will support, in its principled foreign policy confirmed by the 16th CPCZ Congress, the just struggle of the Arab people, and it will strive for peaceful and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Near East. This presupposes an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied territories, securing of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine and the right of all the peoples and states of the Near East for a secure existence in peace.

We are convinced, the message says in the conclusion, that a way leading toward securing true peace in this heavily-tried region is represented by the proposal of the Soviet Union to hold an international conference attended by all the interested parties, including the PLO.

CPSL ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS IN BRATISLAVA

LD032320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The Economic Commission of the CPSL Central Committee held a session in Bratislava today. The delibrations were chaired by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. The commission discussed the draft state operational plan for the development of the economy of the Slovak Socialist Republic for 1982 and the draft bill on the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the economic and social development of Slovakia. The commission also dealt with the fulfillment of environmental protection tasks in Slovakia. Particular attention was paid to the better utilization of the domestic raw material wealth.

PRICES OF SOME CONSUMER GOODS REDUCED 30 NOV

AU021351 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Nov 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Reducing Prices of Consumer Goods"]

[Text] The Federal Price Office announces that on the basis of the CSSR Government's decision and effective 30 November 1981, retail prices are being reduced of some groups of industrial consumer goods, where prerequisites have been created for this by the level of production costs, production capacities and material resources.

With textile products and garments, retail prices are being reduced for:

-- Knitwear made of synthetic fibers, by 18 percent on the average; knitted garments made of thicker synthetic fibers and knitted garments made of fine and thicker synthetic fibers, by 15 percent on the average;

-- Monocolored synthetic fabrics, by 28 percent on the average;

-- The greater part of curtains made of synthetic fibers, by 22 percent on the average;

-- Men's garments made of tesil polyester, by 16 percent, and made of fine as well as of thicker synthetic fibers, by 8 percent on the average;

-- In the group of carpets, retail prices are being reduced of locally-manufactured tufted carpets, of the so-called wall-to-wall [kovraly], by 20 percent on the average; with locally-manufactured PVC flooring, the retail prices are being reduced of the standard types of products by 33 percent on the average;

With the engineering consumer goods, the retail prices are being reduced for:

-- Locally-manufactured wristwatches, by 25 percent on the average; and of wristwatches imported from the USSR and the GDR, by 10-20 percent on the average;

-- Black and white television sets, by 19 percent on the average;

-- Locally-manufactured wireless sets, by 17 percent on the average;

-- Locally-manufactured reel-reel tape recorders, by 19 percent on the average;

-- Dual-purpose ranges and gas ranges, by 12 percent on the average, and Garcs electric ranges, by 27 percent;

-- Locally-manufactured household appliances, that is, mixers and egg beaters, by 13 percent on the average, and vacuum cleaners by 20 percent on the average;

-- Locally-manufactured deep baby carriages, by 17 percent on the average;

-- Locally manufactured knitting machines of the Dopleta type, by 22 percent;

-- Automatic Tatramat T-353 washing machines, by 24 percent.

Also the prices of some types of wooden furniture are being reduced, by 20 percent on the average.

The work connected with taking stock begins Friday night on 27 November. Should some shops finish taking stock and the new pricing of their inventories Friday night or Saturday before noon, they will begin selling at the new retail prices Saturday, 28 November this year.

MANAGERS URGED TO DISCONTINUE 'CENSORSHIP'

AU021411 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Nov 81 p 2

[Stanislav Oborsky article: "Are Directors Censors?"]

[Excerpts] A few days ago a very unpleasant thing happened to us. Early in the morning, a man who introduced himself as chairman of the all-enterprise CPCZ committee of the Blanice engineering works in Vlasim visited the editorial office and asked the editor on duty to hand him a copy of an article by staff journalist Vaclav Pergl dealing with the Blanice engineering works.

He argued that he had already consulted with the authors of the article anyway, and that he would only like to think about it for a while. He received a copy of the article and left satisfied. In the evening of the same day, a driver of the Blanice engineering works brought the article back to the editorial office. However, the article was not only typed on a different, more modern typewriter but even many phrases were different. In short it had been rewritten with rose-colored, glasses. All words smaking of criticism had disappeared from it. The signature, however, remained the same: Vaclav Pergl.

By what right did these people dare to rewrite an article by a RUDE PRAVO staff journalist? Let us leave aside the fact that it grossly violates the law when someone changes, without the author's knowledge, his views in a public press organ with mass readership and make illicit use of his name. But who do these people think they are? How high up and glorious are they in their own conceit? Considering the haughtiness with which they dared to rewrite an article by a member of the RUDE PRAVO editorial office, a staff member of the CPCZ Central Committee's organ, it is not difficult to guess how they treat the comments and views of their subordinates and the so-called rank-and-file employees in general.

Do the comrade directors and the chairmen of all-enterprise party, trade union or youth union committees subservient to them have nothing better to do than to act as censors of RUDE PRAVO, other press organs and all information media?

Deplorably, there are more examples similar to the one described above. It is becoming apparent that regardless of the fact that there is no censorship of information media in our country and that the party's Central Committee fully trusts the employees of press, radio and television as its frontline political aktiv, comrade general directors and lesser directors are introducing censorship themselves and would like to be the highest censors. They even go so far as to obstruct free access to information, which is an absolutely organic part of socialist democracy.

Lying before me is the text of Instruction No 158-81 issued by Eng Jindrich Chromik, candidate of sciences, general director of the Spofa Economic Production Unit, on 18 September. According to this instruction, all information for mass information media must be "okayed" by the enterprise directors. Yet even this is not enough, it must be sent to the general directorate in Prague for final approval.

There are, of course, other examples as well. There are even cases where the very presentation of the journalist's identity papers at the factory gate amounts to a ban on entry. Comrade director has ordered so... and, more than once, when we pass the gatekeeper's lodge, we find out that the gates to the workshops are closed to us. Over there, in the richly furnished offices of the director and other ranking employees everything will be explained to you, we are told...

Various directors would like to become censors... It is rediculous and embarrassing. In the capitalist world, perhaps, various managers may be exercising control over enterprises as their own fiefdoms, but in our country where everything and everybody is under people's control and their competent eyesight? Drop it, comrade directors-censors.

RUDE PRAVO ASKS SUPPORT OF 'NECESSARY' MEASURES

AU031331 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Even More Resolutely in the Fulfillment of Tasks")

[Excerpts] The CPCZ Central Committee is aware that it can rely on the overwhelming majority of party members.

They have proved more than once how dear to them is socialism, whose accomplishments they are determined to continue to strengthen and develop. One of their foremost duties is to keep on persuading the rest of the working people about the correctness of party policy, clarifying its objectives and defending the party policy against those individuals who cast doubt on it or even slander it. Such people, too, are among us. They only like to take and to give very little, and they are not accessible to any reasonable arguments. They only keep on repeating the "arguments" of bourgeois propaganda, but as for plain facts -- about those they know nothing at all.

However, there also are people to whom not everything is clear, who are tormented by doubts, who are honestly searching for correct solutions. With those people, one has to talk constantly, show them contexts, present them with facts so that they comprehend each individual step in the policy of the party. One of the laws of the party is to be in constant touch with people, to talk openly with them and inform them truthfully. By this the party also gains authority and respect among the masses of working people.

There is no problem and no question which the party would not answer. However, sometimes some people do not hear it, because they themselves dispense with the information at their disposal, be it from the information media, which conveys the party policy, or from meetings, gatherings and so forth. Also, from the letters which our editorial office receives we sometimes see that people are even asking about things they should know. Metaphorically speaking -- they read half a sentence and let the second half go. And then they miss the context, they simply cannot orient themselves correctly.

But a person must know the context in order to comprehend this or that phenomenon, to comprehend the international as well as domestic developments in order to be prepared for a life in which he wants or should play an active role. This can be demonstrated by an example. How difficult would it be for us to understand the current problems of the national economy without the knowledge of the economic developments in the world, without grasping the fact that no society can distribute more than it creates?

When we say: We will live according to how we work, this is not just a slogan. And if our work is not always as successful as we would like it to be or as it should be, then we must draw logical conclusions. At every place or work we see what we are successful in and what not; where we are fulfilling plans and where we are lagging, where we are conserving energy, raw materials or foodstuffs and where we are wasting them. At our workplaces we ourselves should oppose more categorically anything that is at variance with the economic policy of the party, that is atvariance with all-social interests. Our common endeavor, our common interest is the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th congress, the fulfillment of plans, because only then can we expect the plans of social development to be fulfilled.

When the 16th CPCZ Congress spoke about the development of the standard of living, it stressed that the party proceeds from the existing potential of the national economy. It noted that the development and improvement of the standard of living do not depend on subjective wishes, but on values created. This is something we always must keep in mind. Let us once more recall one passage from the congress report. It is still topical: "The development of retail prices will in many respects depend on how we work and increase work productivity, on how we succeed in asserting effectiveness, quality and thriftiness. Selling on the domestic market cheaper than we buy abroad and produce at home is something no one can afford to do for long. The price policy must continue to be firmly guided, it must be under the state's strict control, it must be in harmony with the wage and social policy and at the same time influence in the desired direction the development of personal consumption and prevent waste."

One can assume that the overwhelming majority of people will correctly omprehend these ideas also. But only to comprehend them is not enough by far; their work and activity must also be in harmony with the needs of society. They must strive for asserting effectiveness, quality and thriftiness to be able to raise work productivity and the efficiency of the economy. True, not everyone can influence everything, but everyone can influence something. And that is important.

It is understandable that carrying out mass political work is much easier at times when everything goes smoothly, according to plan, when -- as the saying goes -- results speak for themselves. But how much more difficult this is at times when there are difficulties, even conflicts. It is not difficult to answer the question when the ability of communists is best demonstrated to explain the party policy and its intentions, their ability to fight for the implementation of tasks.

Communists can be on the offensive in everything. The policy of the party has always been to defend the interests of the working people, and that also at times when it was necessary to adopt even so-called unpopular measures. For example, the struggle for better work morale, for a greater degree of responsibility, for differentiated remuneration according to true merit -- is that something that is against the interests of the working people? For example, the effort not to indebt the republic -- is that against the interests of our people? All this is the expression of realistic positions. of purposeful endeavors to harmonize needs with resources. In this we consider not only the existential security [Zivotni jistoty] of the present generation, but also of the next one, represented by our children and grandchildren.

In our presentation, we can draw comparisons with what is going on in the advanced Western countries as a consequence of the world crisis. Never before has the number of unemployed been there so high as it is now, never before have the existential security of the working people been so profoundly shaken as we witness today. Capitalists are resolving the difficulties arising from the present world economic developments ruthlessly, without sentiment, precisely at the expense of the working people.

We have never taken such a path and we never will. We will always weigh each step, although even we cannot work miracles and must exceedingly sensibly husband our resources and search for ways which lead not only to overcoming difficulties, but which also ensure good prospects.

At the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum Comrade Gustav Husak noted that in more complex conditions, an effective mass political work is of increasing importance. He said that our party has the trust of a huge majority of the working people and that it can turn to them also when the interest of society requires resolving complex and demanding questions. "We are convinced," he continued, "that we will win the support of our working people for measures necessary to ensure the stability and development of our economy."

BRIEFS

RADIO AGREEMENT WITH USSR -- Jan Risko, central director of Czechoslovak Radio, and the chairman of the board of APN, Lev Nikolayevich Tolkunov, signed a new agreement in Prague today on cooperation between Czechoslovak Radio and APN. The two fraternal organizations will contribute to the future intensification of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship by cooperating in exchanging materials and members of their staff. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 30 Nov 81 LD]

HUNGARY TOURISM REGULATIONS -- Prague, 27 Nov (CTK) -- In view of new measures adopted by Hungary in tourism between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Czechoslovak citizens may cross the borders to Hungary only if they are equipped with forints provided by Czechoslovak exchange offices. This rule, coming into force on November 29, was officially announced on Friday. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1758 GMT 27 Nov 81 LD]

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT TO BEGIN VISIT ON 11 DECEMBER

Invited by Honecker

AU041101 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- At the invitation of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will arrive for a visit in the GDR on 11 December 1981. The meetings will take place in the Schorfheide, north of Berlin. The Hubertusstock hunting lodge at the Werbellinsee will be the residence of Chancellor Schmidt.

Bonn (ADN) -- The FRG Government spokesman announced on the forthcoming meeting with Erich Honecker that Helmut Schmidt will be accompanied by the ministers, Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Egon Franke and Guenter Huonker.

Huonker Arrives 3 Dec

LD031688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, on Thursday received Guneter Huonker, minister of state under the FRG federal chancellor, for a talk on questions of interest to both sides. Minister of State Huonker was in the capital of the GDR in preparation for the vi it by Federal Chancellor Schmidt.

Attending the talks were the Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister for foreign affairs, as well as the head of the FRG's permanent mission, Klaus Boelling.

BUNDESTAG COMMENT ON BERLIN ELECTIONS SCORED

LD032316 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- The FRG Bundestag deems it advisable to comment after the fact on the elections to the GDR People's Chamber of 14 June 1981.

It did not approve of Berliners electing their People's Chamber deputies for the first time. It is obvious that such statements represent a crass interference in the internal affairs of the GDR and are irreconcilable with the treaties concluded, especially the mutual respect of sovereignty in the internal and external affairs of states as agreed in the basic treaty between the GDR and FRG and the Helsinki Final Act. At the same time they flagrantly disregard the territorial integrity of the GDR whose capital is Berlin. A four-power status exists solely for West Berlin which is clearly shown by the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971.

If the said statement was made in spite of and against better judgement, than this must be seen as an attempt to counteract the dialogue which is developing. Especially during the present complicated situation, broad international exchanges as well as political contacts between statesmen from countries with different social system are particularly valuable and necessary. The conduct of the Bundestag can only serve those forces which to the detriment of peoples are not interested in steps toward safeguarding peace and disarmement, but are interested in the arms drive and in the policy of confrontation.

REPORTAGE ON 3 DEC PEOPLE'S CHAMBER SESSION

Stoph Speech

LD031600 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1245 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- "The 1981-85 5-year plan is based on continuous strengthening of the GDR as a socialist state of workers and peasants on al all-round basis." This was stated by Council of Ministers' chairman Willi Stoph when presenting the draft bills in question. The 5-year plan is aimed "at consistently continuing the tested policy of the main task -- in other words, at further raising the material and cultural standard of living of the people on the basis of a high rate of development of socialist production, increasing efficiency, scientific-technological progress and a growth in labor productivity -- under the conditions of the eighties." The public discussion of the draft plans, in which more than 90 percent of all workers in works' collectives took part, proved to be particularly important for socialist competition and for drawing up ambitious plan tasks. The proposals thereby submitted for increasing the growth in performance and efficiency as well as for improving working and living conditions are evidence of the people's identity of interests with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

"The basic prerequisite for implementing all our goals is securing peace. In the present situation, this is more than ever the key issue for mankind. At the Third SED Central Committee Plenum, Comrade Erich Honecker spoke unequivocally of an enormous exacerbation of the international situation caused by the most aggressive imperialist circles and stressed that world peace had never been as threatened since the end of the World War II as it is at present. Together with the Soviet Union as the strongest power of peace in the world and with the other fraternal states, the GDR is persistently and unwaveringly working to check the arms race and to reduce international tensions. In accordance with the peace concept of the 10th SED Congress, our republic is helping to thwart the policy of confrontation and arms buildup unleashed by the most reactionary imperialist circles. We regard this as the most humane task for people today as well as for future generations," continued Stoph.

"The most important guarantee for a peaceful future is the growing power of real socialism, its increasing international attraction and influence and the necessary strengthening of the defense capability of the states of the socialist community. The GDR Government will do its utmost in accordance with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress to implement the peace program for the eighties, the joint peace concept of the socialist community, which was proclaimed by the 26th CPSU Congress," said Stoph. "The visit by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the FRG and its results reflect the Soviet Union's coexistence between states with different social systems and to implement real measures for overcoming the threat of a nuclear war."

"Our government believes that the most urgent task at present in the matter of securing peace is to check the arms race and achieve definite disarmament steps, particularly in the nuclear field. It is important to maintain the existing military balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO at an increasingly lower level. The speaker continued: "Siting new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe would, however, change the existing approximate balance of forces in favor of NATO and would increase the danger of war. That is why we welcome the beginning of talks between the Soviet Union and United States on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe and hope for tangible, positive results. What is needed is a resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms as well as a neutron bomb ban, on which we have submitted a draft resolution to the main committee of the 36th UN General Assembly."

"The speech by President Reagan which was recently given wide media coverage is regrettably not a true peace initiative but a propaganda trick to mislead mankind, which cares about peace.

The peace-loving peoples do, however, see very well that the U.S. so-called 'zero option' demands unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union and is to the military advantage of the United States. We state with the utmost resolution that this statement by Reagan does not help realistic and constructive disarmament negotiations. We expect, in the interest of the life of man, the United States finally to be prepared, as the Soviet Union has been from time immemorial, to make an honest contribution to normalizing the present tense international situation." Stoph went on to state: "The GDR supports the USSR's initiative to pass a declaration in the United Nations proscribing the first use of nuclear weapons as the greatest crime against humanity. At the Madrid meeting we are making, together with the fraternal countries, great efforts to arrive at an outcome which serves peace. Above all, a decision on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe could strengthen trust between states and contribute toward improving the international situation."

Stoph went on to state: "We are aware of the fact that the pledge for our successes is the joint power of the socialist states, their firm unity and cohesion. This is why decisive importance is attached to developing further political, economic, scientific-technical, military and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other member states of the Warsaw Pact as well as CEMA. The meeting in the Crimea between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, marked out the next joint steps toward developing all-round cooperation between our two states. In view of imperialism's heightened policy of confrontation as well as subversive actions by the enemies of socialism I should like to underline that measures essential for the reliable protection and the security of socialism are an internal part of the new 5-year plan and the 1982 national economic plan."

"We will continue to actively support the true Polish communists and genuine patriots and internationalists in Poland in defending socialism against internal and external counterrevolutionary forces. With them, we support a strengthening of socialism in Poland, which is an inseparable part of the socialist community and will remain so," Stoph continued.

"On behalf of the GDR Government, I declare our country's unlimited solidarity with the fraternal Cuban people, who are subjected to a massive policy of boycotts and threats by the United States. We support the contribu[illegible] on which the socialist states of Southeast Asia are making to consolidate pe[illegible] and to stabilize the situation in this region.

"One of the primary foreign policy tasks of our republic is anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples struggling for their national and social liberation. We devote much attention to the manifold development of relations with the liberated states of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Our particular attention in this respect is directed at the countries which have chosen the course of socialist development. "In accordance with the Helsinki Final Act, our republic advocates that relations with the capitalist states be developed on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. We believe that, especially in the current complicated international situation, active political contacts and a trust-promoting dialogue between leading politicians of states with different social systems are particularly valuable and necessary. The results of the state visits by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, to Austria, Japan and Mexico also met with a positive international response in this respect," continued Stoph.

"We all continue to develop our relations with the capitalist states on the basis of equality and on the principle of mutual advantage. This also applies to the development of relations based on international law between the two German states which are especially necessary in the interest of securing peace."

"As the general secretary of the SED Central Committee stated at the third SED Central Committee Plenum, revanchist doctrines about the 'continued existence of the German Reich within the 1937 borders,' which people in the FRG have still not relinquished, directly contradict a normalization of relations and good-neighborliness between the two German states. The nonrecognition of GDR state citizenship and the other positions adopted towards the GDR by the FRG, which contravene international law, are the reason why a number of issues of cooperation between the two German states have still not been settled. There will be no lack of reason or good will on our part if the FRG in turn acts on the basis of realities."

The draft laws are aimed at significantly increasing economic capacity and production efficiency over the coming years. "It is planned to raise produced national income by 1985 to 120 percent of the 1980 figure and in 1982 to 104.8 percent of the 1981 figure. The production of industrial goods in the sphere of the industrial ministries is to grow to 131 percent by 1985 and in 1982 to 105.1 percent, and labor productivity to 129 percent and 104.5 percent respectively. Building is to increase to 118 percent by 1985 and in 1982 to 102.5 percent."

In order to meet the targets set by the draft laws, the economic strategy worked out by the 10th SED Congress must be consistently implemented. "Here we use the socialist planned economy with which, as our longstanding experience proves, even the most difficult economic tasks can be solved in the interests of the people."

Exceptionally demanding standards are to be set for the economic efficiency of sciences and technology.

"In the 1981-85 5-year plan, the forces and resources in research and development will be concentrated on obtaining, at a high scientific-technological level and in the shortest research and development times possible, and putting into practice the sort of results by means of which a strong increase in economic productivity and effecitivity can be achieved," continued Willi Stoph.

This applies above all to a higher degree of processing and economic use of available energy sources, primarily the rational use and provision of energy on the basis of indigenous lignite, extensive utilization of secondary energy reserves as well as increased use of nuclear energy, the economic utilization of the materials available, utilization of microelectronics, the more effective and wider use of new or already tested material-saving processes and technogies.

It was envisaged by 1985 to restructure, with the help of expert labor organizations, 1.1 million jobs and to reduce difficult working conditions for more than 300,000 employees.

The plan documents at hand are based especially on the most effective use of the investment funds available, continued Willi Stoph. By considerably cutting down building times and reducing building expenditure, the investment resources are to be concentrated mainly on the following projects: on securing the energy supply on the basis of indigenous raw lignite as well as projects for replacing use of heating oil and energy substitution; on a high degree of processing of all raw materials and materials in conjunction with the utilization of microelectronics and robot technology; on accelerating the development of the production of products for export which have a high foreign exchange earning power and to replace imports from the nonsocialist economic area, and on increasing the production of superior consumer goods for supplying the population.

The draft plans are based on making increasingly comprehensive use of the advantages and motive forces of international socialist division of labor and on purposefully deepening socialist economic integration with the USSR and other CEMA countries as the decisive factor for our republic's stable economic and social development during the coming years," said Stoph. In this way, the GDR will be linked more and more firmly with the community of socialist states and its main force, the Soviet Union.

Of particular importance is the consistent realization of the program of specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR up to 1990 and of the agreements with the other fraternal countries. Thus we will also make an important contribution to strengthening the socialist community of states." For successfully overcoming the demanding tasks up to 1985, cooperation with the USSR in science, technology and production is an indispensable precondition for raising the economic performance and efficiency of the GDR national economy. "In this 5-year plan, trade with the socialist countries will remain the firm foundation of our external economic relations and will make up some 70 percent of foreign trade turnover."

The chairman of the Council of Ministers described as vital GDR deliveries of raw materials and materials, which are increasingly the result of joint efforts, and were agreed on as a result of plan coordination with the USSR. Guaranteeing these imports of raw materials requires above all strict fulfillment of the obligations undertaken by the GDR and underlying the draft plans, on the export of modern machinery and equipment, chemical industry products and consumer goods.

"Both in 1982 and until 1985 it is proposed to further develop foreign trade with the nonsocialist economic area to the advantage of all sides. With the developing countries, especially those with a socialist orientation, economic and scientific-technical relations will be extended substantially," the speaker continued. "In our relations with the capitalist industrial countries we are interested in the further development of foreign trade, proceeding from the principle of equality and mutual advantage. This is entirely in the spirit of the policy of peaceful coexistence."

Stoph described the continued strengthening of the energy basis of the GDR's economy as a priority task for the 1981-85 5-year plan and for the 1982 economic plan. This would have to be achieved primarily by rapidly increasing the output of the lignite industry, progressively processing lignite to a higher level and developing nuclear energy.

The task of the working people in agriculture, forestry and the food industry is to safeguard stable supplies of foodstuffs to the population and of agricultural raw materials to industry, the speaker said. The 5-year plan envisages a priority increase of the yields of grain, potatoes, sugar beet and basic fodders per hectare and to increase the area sown to grain.

"The increase in performance envisaged in the plans is the fundamental prequisite for the continuation of our time-tested social policy," Willi Stoph declared. As its core the housebuilding program is consistently being implemented on the basis of the SED's program. During the 5-year plan period 940,000 apartments for about 2.8 million citizens -- especially for workers, families with many children, and young married couples -- are to be newly built or modernized, including 179,600 apartments in 1982.

The building of 600,000 new apartments by 1985 involves the simultaneous completion of the necessary communal facilities, especially schools, school gymnasiums, creches, and shops as well as food and service facilities.

The fundamental direction of the incomes and social policy provide material stimulation and acknowledgement for high output and to further increase the standard of living step by step. From 1981 to 1985 the population's net monetary income and retail trade is to increase to 120 percent. For 1982 an increase to 104 percent is planned. At the same time the 5-year plan provides for an increased use of social funds. "They serve the continuation of the policy of stable consumer prices for basic goods requirements, fares, public utilities and services as well as low rents and satisfying the growing health care, social and intellectual-cultural requirements of the population. This corresponds to the nature of our socialist society of guaranteeing an assured prospect of social security to every citizen in our country."

Stoph gave assurances that families with several children would continue to receive particular benefits. He drew attention to the renewed comprehensive increase as of 1 December, 1981 of the child allowance for every third and further child to M100 per month. The state in future will set aside M250 million for this.

In education, material and personal conditions will be further improved to continue in particular the development of the 10-level polytechnical secondary school according to plan. In higher and vocational education the quality and level of education, as well as the further training of cadres in higher and vocational education is to be ensured. From 1981 to 1985, 397,600 students are to take up study courses in higher and vocational education.

The state set aside extensive material and financial resources for the steady development and promotion of culture and the arts. "This makes great demands on the work of our cultural workers to increasingly meet -- with new works of literature and the arts -- the rising requirements for a higher level, and to contribute to the further development of the creative ability and zeal for higher performance of all working people, and to the socialist way of life."

Summing up, Stoph said that the 1981-85 5-year plan and the 1982 economic plan continues the policy of growth, stability, full employment and prosperity. "We set ourselves challenging, but at the same time realistic targets for economic and social development for the period ahead." Their implementation calls for a high level of output, scientifically founded performance and the efficient organization of the implementation of the plan in all sectors of the economy.

"The working people have shown more than once that under the time-tested leadership of the party of the working class they can solve complicated tasks with elan, creative vigor, a wealth of ideas and devotion. They act according to the old workers' saying: What is created by the people's hand shall be the people's own." They knew that all assets they create would benefit them.

Mittag Address

LD032134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Speaking in the debates of the GDR People's Chamber meeting in Berlin today, Deputy Guenter Mittag on behalf of the SED group said that the SED group gives its complete and unreserved endorsement to the bills of the 1982 economic plan, the 1982 budget and the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy during the period from 1981-1985.

Guenter Mittag said that the documents have their foundation in the far-reaching decisions of the 10th SED Congress. The assessment presented in the Politburo report to the Third SED Central Committee Plenum by Erich Honecker, of the good results achieved so far in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, and the orientation for their continued purposeful implementation, met wil a lively response and agreement among the GDR working people and all the people.

Guenter Mittage went on to say that socialism and peace belong inseparably together. For the socialist countries the peace policy is not a matter of tactics but a fundamental principle of their international actions.

On the visit to the FRG of Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the speaker said:

"We appreciate the results of this meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and F deral Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Schmidt, as an expression of the consistent efforts of the USSR to continue to flesh out the principles of peaceful coexistence between states of difference social systems and to achieve genuine steps for overcoming the danger of nuclear war."

Guenter Mittag dealt in detail with questions of the further increase in the GDR's economic performance. The task now is to consistently implement the economic strategy decided upon by the 10th SED Congress. The past few months clearly showed that the economic strategy for the 1980's fully corresponds to present and future requirements.

At t e end of the People's Chamber debate on the plan documents, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann first put to the vote the bill on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR's economy from 1981 to 1985. The deputies unanimously expressed their support for the bill and made it law. In separate votes the deputies next unanimously passed by a show of hands the bill on the 1982 economic plan and the bill on the 1982 budget.

The third meeting of the People's Chamber will continue on Friday morning.

Hoefner on Budget

LD03]524 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1343 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- The state budget is aimed at the further stable and dynamic development of the GDR economy, stated GDR Finance Minsiter Ernst Hoefner when presenting the draft state budget for 1982. An indispensable condition for this is to make the main feature of the economic strategy for the eighties the strict yardstick of action. The GDR Government is submitting to the supreme people's representative body a balanced budget for 1982 as well. Revenues amounting to M177.9 billion must be collected and expenditures effected amounted to up to M177.8 billion.

High economic efficiency demands are contained in the 1982 draft plan with regard to the utilization of financial resources for investments, the total volume of which amounts to M54.8 billion. Changing the cost-benefit ratio is a fundamental economic requirement of the coming years. It is particularly important to reduce production consumption and prime costs. Under the 1982 plan, prime costs in publicly-owned industry are to be cut back 2.7 percent compared with 1981.

The draft of the state budget plan is aimed at securing and developing the people's standard of living. Public resources are to be provided in this respect to the tune of M61.7 billion altogether. Based on the increase in economic performance, the benefits, which the citizens receive every day in a variety of forms in addition to their wages will increase by M3.1 billion, an increase of 5.3 percent compared with 1981.

The draft plan provides expenditure for the housing construction program amounting to M8.5 billion. Including loans and personal resources, financial resources totalling M18.8 billion will be used next year for housing construction and the housing industry. There is M21.2 billion available to maintain stable prices on basic commodity goods and service charges.

The most important task of the present is to secure peace. In view of the stepped-up imperialist policy of aggression it is the duty of the socialist state power to protect the development and achievements of socialism in a reliable manner. To this end, the draft state budget plan provides M10.8 billion for national defense.

Plan Documents Passed

LD040034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2109 GMT 3 Dec 81

["People's Chamber Passes Law on Plan Documents" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- The key points of the economic strategy adopted by the SED Congress last April form the principal content of the GDR's economic plan documents for the coming year and for the 5-year period till 1985. This is stated in the text of the laws on the 1981-1985 5-year plan and the 1982 economic plan for the development of the national economy which were adopted together with the law on next year's budget at the 3rd meeting of the People's Chamber in Berlin on Thursday.

"The central task is the continuation of the policy with its unity of economic and social policy in the 80's," the law on the 5-year plan says. "Its essence is to raise further the material and cultural living standard of the people on the basis of a rapid development of socialist production, the raising of effectivity, of scientific-technical progress and the growth of labor productivity." Thus, the produced national income will increase by 28 percent by 1984 compared with the level of 1980, the same as the industrial goods production of the national economy.

In the sphere of the industrial ministries goods production will increase by 31 percent. To this end labor productivity is to be raised there by 29 percent.

"The successful continuation of the policy for the good of the people makes it necessary to go over purposefully in the eighties to a higher level of productivity and effectiveness," the law on the 5-year plan states. "The increase in performance and effectiveness must be determined more and more by the most advanced achievements of science and technology." In all sectors of the economy "reserves must be opened up in new dimensions, high and stable growth rates of production and of productivity beyond the previous level be achieved, and the ratio of input and result decisively improved in all spheres."

As the decisive condition for greater performance and economic effectiveness, the close link between the advantages of socialism and the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution is mentioned. The necessary lead for intensive extended reproduction must be safeguarded by science and technology while central importance must be given especially to microelectronics and robot technology.

The greater effectiveness of science and technology is to manifest itself, among other things, in a comprehensive annual saving of man hours which in 1985 will be about 660 million hours. Moreover, considerable savings of important industrial raw and other materials including 2.2 million tons of rolled steel must be achieved during the 5-year plan period.

A high degree of processing and comprehensive utilization of available basic fuels as well as of raw and ancillary materials at all levels of production is described as a key point. Improved collection and utilization of secondary raw materials is declared a fundamental task for safeguarding materials for the proposed increase in performance.

The 5-year plan calls for a decisive increase in the effectiveness of labor. Social expenditure in the national economy in 1985 is, therefore, to be at least 15 percent below the 1980 level which demands that industry reduce prime costs by 3 percent annually.

The 5-year plan makes comprehensive socialist rationalization binding on the economic enterprises. This also effects the way in which the M256 million which are available for investments during the period covered by the plan are allocated. The part set aside for rationalization will be decisively increased. During this 5-year plan period 45,000 industrial robots will be employed.

The concentration of investments is expected to result in a substantial shortening of the completion periods, the intended norm being a maximum of 2 years. The share of building in investments is to drop still further, at least to 25 percent.

The GDR will continue to develop its energy and raw material basis during the years to 1985. Its own output of lignite will then amount to 290 million tons, of electric power 112 billion kwh, of potash fertiliser 3.45 million tons, and of rolled steel 9,282,000 tons. The primary energy basis will be developed by the increased use of indigenous lignite and of nuclear energy while the use of fuel oil and hard coal will decrease considerably.

"The production of microelectronic components is to be more than doubled. As for highly integrated solid state circuits, optical and high performance electronic components output is to be increased by three to five times," the plan document for the period till 1985 says. The GDR engineering industry will increase its production during this period by 41 percent. The GDR's building industry will further increase its output and effectiveness. The proportion of renovation and modernization measures will approximately double by 1985.

Elsewhere, the 5-year plan says that the ratio of expenditure and results in socialist agriculture is to be substantially improved in accordance with economic requirements. By 1985 the total yield of crop cultivation will increase to 43.7 - 44.2 decitons of grain units per hectare of arable land. On this basis, grain production in 1985 is to reach at least 10.4 million tons. The plan targets for 1985 for fat cattle are 2.4 million tons, for milk 6.93 million tons, and for chicken eggs 4.72 billion. In the same year the forestry industry will supply 10 - 10.2 million cubic meters of timber.

In accord with the unity of economic and social policy, the material and cultural standard of living of the population is to be increased further. "In industry, the construction industry and in transport, 1.1 million work places are to be reorganized, and for approximately 300,000 workers work is to be eased in the years 1981-85 by the use of knowledge gained in scientific work organization," it says in the law on the 5-year-plan. "Work in supplies and services especially for those workers in the shift system and those working under difficult conditions, is to be improved."

The long-term house building program, as the centerpiece of the social policy, is to be continued by the new construction and modernization of 940,000 apartments, especially for worker families and those with many children, as well as for young couples. Among these are 600,000 new apartments. The extent of building repairs for the population is to increase by approximately 25 percent from 1981-85 relative to the previous 5-year plan period.

The net financial income of the population is to rise by about 20 percent compared to 1980, in accord with the realization of the production and effectivity aims, it is further stated in the 5-year plan. The same rate of increase is planned for the retail trade, while the retail price of basic goods is to remain stable.

Health protection is to be further perfected in the new 5-year plan period. Thus, among other things, 2,100 new posts for doctors and dentists are to be created. Through reconstruction, modernization and new construction the bed capacity is to be increased in hospitals by 8,500. Places in retirement and nursing homes are to be increased by 18,500.

With 4.7 million vacation trips a year, rest facilities for the workers are to improve further up to 1985.

"A decisive prerequisite for the further stable economic and social development of the GDR remains the determined deepening of socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other member states of the CEMA. In this way the GDR will become increasingly firmly united with the socialist community of states and its leading power, the USSR," it says in the law on the 5-year plan.

"The economic and scientific-technological relations with the developing countries are to be extended, above all to those who are treading the socialist path," it is stated in another place. "Starting from the first foundation of our economic relations to the socialist countries, foreign trade with the capitalist industrial states is to be developed and extended. This serves the policy of peaceful coexistence and furthers the economic growth of our republic."

The national economic plan for 1982, also passed on Thursday, plans an increase in the produced national income of 4.8 percent and in industrial production of goods of the national economy of 4.6 percent. In the field of the industrial ministries, increases in production of goods of 5.1 percent and in work productivity of 4.5 percent are planned. Retail trade turnover and net financial income of the population are to increase by 4.0 percent and the foreign trade turnover by 15.0 percent.

For the further increase of production, the following rates of growth for industiral goods production controlled by the industrial ministries were fixed (in percent): coal and energy 3.7, chemical industry 6.0, electro-technology and electronics 7.7, heavy machinery and plant construction 5.7, tool and processing machinery construction 8.7.

In accord with the economic strategy decided by the 10th SED Congress, the energy input levels in the national economy in 1982 are to be reduced by a minimum of 4.0 percent in relation to the previous year and the unit consumption of rolled steel in industry by 6.5 percent, among others.

GDR agriculture will be producing in 1982 among other things 2.4 million tons of fat-stock, 6,850,000 tons of milk as well as 4.7 billion chicken eggs.

Building production in the area of the Ministry of Construction will grow by 2.2 percent. Among other things 179,600 homes will be built next year, 117,600 of which will be newly built and 62,000 modernized.

In 1982, 80,200 students will commence their training in the GDR's universities and technical colleges. In addition to the already present facilities they will be provided with 3,740 places in newly-built lecture rooms, seminars and work rooms.

Medical and social care of the public health sector is to be improved further. In 1982, 250 medical jobs in medical centers and 230 stomatological jobs will be newly created. An additional 1,000 places in institutions for the treatment and support of physically and psychologically handicapped children and youngsters will be provided, as well as a further 3,980 places in retirement and nursing homes. The number of places in creches will rise by 12,100.

The FDGB Trade Union Federation and enterprises will make available 4.6 million vacation trips for workers and their families in 1982.

The 1982 state budget bill provides for state revenues of M194,512.4 million and expenditures of M194,437.4 million. A total of M51,434.8 million of state budget expenditures will go to publicly-owned industry and publicly-owned and cooperative agriculture, forestry and food industry, which are the state's main sources of income.

The share of social expenditure will again be high in 1982: M8,543.4 million is planned for housing construction and housing; M11,111.9 million for public health and social services; M30,213.8 million is earmarked for social insurance and other state benefits. Education, universities and technical colleges and adult education will be financed by a total of M11,060.7 million. M21,181.5 million is earmarked for subsidies to ensure stable prices of goods of basic requirements and public utility charges and fares. A total of M61,686.8 million will be provided from public funds for safeguarding and raising the public's living standard.

M10,776.4 million to the state budget plan is earmarked for national defense.

AXEN RECEIVES ZIMBABWE DELEGATION 2 DEC

LD022038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1756 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 2 Dec (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU-PF] for a friendly talk. The delegation is headed by Dr Eddison Zvobgo, member of the Central Committee of the ZANU-PF and secretary for publicity and information.

The two partners in the talk discussed at length and dangerously aggravated international situation, which, both in Europe and southern Africa, is due mainly to imperialism's aggressive policy of confrontation and arms build-up. In this connection, they condemned the peace-threatening policy of the racist apartheid regime in Pretoria.

They exchanged views on cooperation between the GDR and the ZANU-PF over the next few years, stressing the importance of exchanges of delegations and experience and the training of party cadres. Hermann Axen and Dr Eddison Zvobgo expressed their satisfaction at the development so far of relations between the GDR and the Republic of Zimbabwe.

HOFFMANN MARKS BORDER TROOPS ANNIVERSARY 30 NOV

AU021759 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Dec 81 p 3

[From address of Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, at festive event on 35th anniversary of the GDR Border Troops in Berlin on 30 November]

[Text] "Our border guards have at all times honorably and reliably fulfilled their class assignment -- to guarantee the inviolability of our sovereign territory -- even in times of fierce and aggravated class struggle under often complicated conditions." With these words, Army Gen Heinz Hoffman, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, characterized the merits of the people's soldiers for the republic at the festival event on the 35th anniversary of the Border Troops.

"At the side of and in close cooperation with the National People's Army [NVA] the GDR protection and security organs, with the Soviet class brothers and the border troops of the other countries of the Warsaw Pact, have made a contribution to ensure that in the past 3 and 1/2 decades no war originated on German soil, that peace was preserved for the peoples of Europe. In implementing their patriotic and internationalisst assignment, the border soldiers could always be sure of the sympathy, support and active assistance of the working people, particularly the border population," Army Gen Hoffman stressed. Now, 35 years after the formation of the first border units, it becomes especially clear: Every step that we have advanced in the past years was possible only because the communists placed themselves at the head, when it was necessary not to give the enemy the slightest opportunity at our border.

It was the party of the workers class, Heinz Hoffmann said, which was always at the head with advice and assistance, with clear decisions, and which provided our border guards with all that and expected and demanded of them at the same time whatever it took to meet the political and military requirements of a reliable protection of the territory and territorial waters of the GDR.

In the past three and one-half decades, the concern of party and government has been over all those comrades who, thanks to their firm socialist class position, thanks to their technical knowledge, their circumspection and speedy response, their self-control and determination, decide day and night, in summer and winter, whether there is order and security at our border, whether intentional provocations or border violations are recognized in good time and thwarted.

For this they have been given all the knowledge and abilities they need to implement their class assignment. Army Gen Hoffmann recalled in this connection that in the autumn of 1961, when the transformation of the border police into the border troops was started, only one out of every ten officers had a 10th-grade education. today more than 90 percent of the officers have a university or technical school education. And one of out of every eight officers has attended a military academy.

The minister stressed the vigilance, reliability and steadfastness that distinguish the border troops and said: "In the determination of our soldiers in the regiments at the state border west and around West Berlin, in the coastal defense border brigade and at the border crossing stations, as well as that of all comrades of the NVA and the protection and security organs, in their clear and unequivocal support of the workers class and socialism, in their vigilant endeavor to give the enemy no opportunity and not accept being taken by surprise -- on all that part of the guarantee is based so that in the future it will be possible to maintain peace at the side of the Soviet Armed Forces and the other comrades-in-arms," Minister Hoffmann declared to strong applause.

"And just as the German-Soviet class and arms alliance has stood its test already in the first weeks and months of developing our border protection, so it has strengthened and grown in all the subsequent years in setting up the garrisoned people's police and later the NVA [National People's Army] and has helped us to withstand even the hardest tests. Today every regiment of the border troops has -- like every regiment of the NVA -- very firm and cordial relations of comradeship-in-arms with a troop unit of the group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, the minister said. Army Gen Hoffmann praised the untiring work of the collectives of border helpers at the side of the soldiers right on the border between socialism and imperialism. Sure of the sympathy, support and active assistance of the population, the members of the Border Troops feel and are aware of the deep political and moral significance of their military assignemnt.

The reliable protection of the GDR state border with the imperialist FRG as the main concentration area of NATO, the speaker continued in his address, serves the vital interests and the peace needs of the entire community of socialist states, as does the securing of the state border with West Berlin. "Therefore, the members of our border troops understand and carry out the assignment of the GDR party of the workers class always as their internationalist class assignemnt too, which they carry out with a view to and concern about the peaceful work and happiness of the working people in the fraternal socialist countries," Heinz Hoffmann stressed.

PEOPLE'S POLICE OFFICERS DISCUSS SECURITY TASKS

AU262036 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Nov 81 p 2

[ADN report: "People's Police Officers Discuss Future Tasks: Conference on Enhancing Order and Security"]

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN) -- Leading People's Police officers from GDR bezirke and kreise discussed past successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 10th SED Congress as well as forthcoming tasks at the Ministry of the Interior in Berlin on Monday.

Central to the discussion was the exchange of experiences on further enhancing public order and security with the participation of social forces.

"Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, head of the Department for Security Problems at the SED Central Committee, participated in the conference which was headed by Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, Minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police.

"Colonel General Scheibe stated that particular attention in political-ideological work must be devoted to educating the communists to be paragons for all the organs of the Ministry of the Interior. All their activities must be constantly focused on cooperating with the citizens as closely as possible and on further consolidating the relations of trust with them."

Minister Dickel described in his speech the great efforts of the People's Police members to implement the decisions of the 10th Party Congress. "If it is possible to state today that public order and security have been safeguarded at any time, then this has been the contribution of the People's Police to comprehensively strengthen the GDR, the speaker underscored.

"Colonel General Dickel subsequently dealt with the extraordinary demands and challenges, made at the third session of the SED Central Committee. He made it clear that in all fields of work new considerations must be taken because quite a few complicated tasks must be coped with on the road ahead of us. Our multifaceted opportunities must be used with all possible determination to ensure the further dynamic development of the national economy, to fulfill the national economic plan for 1982 and the five-year plan without disruption.

"The current international situation, tremendously exacerbated by the most aggressive imperialist quarters, as well as the tasks resulting from this to secure peace require a further intensification of the efforts to consolidate the internal security and stability of the GDR, to enhance its vigilance, fighting morale and readiness for action," the minister underscored.

"The growing importance of a high degree of public order and security emphatically requires a higher quality and efficiency of leadership and management activities as well as the efficiency of the organs of the Ministry of the Interior. All this requires to even more purposefully and effectively bring to bear for this purpose all the available social potential and opportunities."

Critically reviewing all past achievements and using all progressive work experiences for the strict fulfillment of talks, all People's Police members are being mobilized under the slogan "All Strength for High Public Order and Security, for the Reliable Protection of the Socialist Gains" for new, greater achievements for the well-being of the people and for the preservation of peace.

GERSTNER REVIEWS ECONOMIC GOALS, ACHIEVEMENTS

DW021231 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Text] Last week we thoroughly dealt with the results of the third plenum, realizing perfectly well that this involved especially important orientation for the next few years. What matters is how the decisions of the 10th party congress are implemented under further aggravating conditions, how the 5-year plan up to 1985 must be stipulated in detail. None of us will have ignored the serious words of Erich Honecker that world peace since World War II has never before been as seriously endangered as it is now. The events we observe throughout the world every day merely confirm this judgment.

In such a situation the daily work of all of us, of every individual among us, gains greater significance, and all of us, and I repeat, every one of us, dear listeners, bears greater responsibility.

This socialist state, our GDR, this bulwark of peace must be as strong as in any way possible. I believe that these findings are generally accepted in all parts of the republic. I would like to derive this aware will for performance, among other things, from the fact that noteworthy successes have been scored during the first 10 months of this year. Industrial production was by M14 billion greater than during the same period of the preceding year. This is a growth rate of 5.6 percent computed on the basis of workdays, and we achieved this increase in production while simultaneously reducing the energy consumption and raw-material input by 5 percent. This growth rate in the GDR caused a sensation throughout the world because, as far as I can determine, no other country except Japan has scored a growth rate of more than 5 percent this year.

A production increase in such a dimension under the current conditions could not have been attained had not millions of working people personally advocated their work assignment and a performance increase in their plant. Innumerable discussions in the plants, new commitments by work collectives, audacious rationalization plans aimed at the accelerated increase in labor productivity testify to this. The working people take cognizance of the realistic information of the third plenum that even fewer materials are avialable for the 5-year plan than had been assumed by the 10th party congress.

The 10th party congress, dear listeners, took place just a few months ago, and the external economic and political conditions which became increasingly difficult were analyzed at the time really as to their full impact. And yet, after such a short period of time the situation has again become more complicated, raw-material prices have continued to increase, and on a world-wide scale phenomena of scarcity occur in the case of various raw materials. There is but one answer we can have to such a development, namely, accelerating even more the increase in performance attained to this day.

It is true, dear listeners, that we already had a high increase in performance last year which, as I said, caused a sensation internationally. By the same token it is true that we have even accelerated this performance increase during the first 10 months of this year, just as it is true and imperative that we must still step up the pace to an essential degree, if we wish to maintain and still improve what we have achieved, if we wish to cope with the challenges of the eighties. What is needed now simply is to accelerate the pace. This currently is a common saying in the enterprises. Where impediments and deceleration effects occur, dear listeners, we should take concerted action for overcoming them.

We will also have to devote greater attention to thriftiness in all sectors, thriftiness throughout the world having long ceased to be an expression of poverty but a commandment of reasonable economic management on the whole, and being especially expressive of the contemporary world raw-material situation that has emerged. The third plenum shows that we can approach these tasks with optimism. We are holding two highly important trump cards: the prudent and integrated economic strategy for the eighties and our working people's will to perform as demonstrated daily. This readiness to make a personal contribution toward the great tasks ahead of us became evident again last week. From many enterprises voices of workers and technicians and of work collectives can be heard saying what measures must be taken now to increase production, rapidly raise the level of labor productivity, further rationalize work processes, and save worktime, in short, how more can be derived from what is available.

Last Wednesday 446 shop stewards of the Riesa pipe combine decided on their socialist competition for 1982. The Riesa steel and rolling mill with its 13,000 workers and employees and its modern equipment, dear listeners, is a strong force of our economy, it is the main producer of seamless steel tubes. It is true in general that the concentrated force of our combines constitutes one of the most important reasons why we approach the more difficult tasks ahead of us with justified optimism. The Riesa steelworkers, too, made good headway this year. They produce 1,500 tons of seamless steel pipes for housing construction in excess of the plan, 110 tons of roller bearing pipes for ball-bearing production, 210 tons of precision steel pipes for vehicle construction, 3,500 tons of rolled steel for the machine-building sector -- all this in excess of the plan.

As a result of the accelerated utilization of scientific results and new technologies the combine this year already saved 1,420,000 work hours -- just one combine, dear listeners. It was with these outstanding results that the steelworkers of Riesa were the first to come out with their competition projects for 1982. Next year they plan to exceed the planned labor productivity increase by 0.9 percent and thus achieve a labor productivity growth by 5.5 percent. For this purpose they intend to implement a vigorous push of rationalization, as per the provisions of the decision on competition, a rapid further mechanization and automation of production processes through the broad application of microelectronics, through the automated control of the processes and the introduction of robots. They plan to increase the output of steel pipes with the same raw-material input. They list many rationalization measures in their decision.

By utilizing the waste heat of the smelting furnaces, for example, it is intended to supply long-distance heat to 2,624 apartments, 22 social facilities, and 6 industrial enterprises. The decision on competition mentions the remorseless comparison with the advanced international level, so as to use the latest methods as guidelines in all measures initiated. A high level of work morale is taken for granted in the decision, as it were. A high work morale, a high level of work discipline of all of us, dear listeners, is in fact the precondition for coping with the tasks of us.

The party aktiv of the Dresden electric machine building combine met Monday and immediately analyzed the third plenum. This combine, too, represents a strong force in our economy. Its labor force of 27,000 produces 8 million electric motors a year, ranging from micromotors to turbogenerators. The products of this combine enjoy a good reputation abroad and at home, and 27 products, which practically represent the main production line, were awarded gold medals at the Leipzig Fair. During the first 10 months of this year production increased by 7.6 percent, labor productivity by 7 percent. These are growth rates which are far above the average. Production of consumer goods even increased by 33 percent. Under the current 5-year plan the combine plans to quadruple the production of consumer goods. In general the increase in consumer goods production is a crucial point of the competition targets for 1982 and for the whole 5-year plan.

A general assembly of the shop stewards also took place Thursday in the Schwarza chemical combine which adopted a decision on the 1982 competition. The demand for chemical fibre material [several words indistinct] is increasing. The Schwarza combine intends to make allowances for that through an increase in production. Here, too, it is planned to make do with fewer raw materials, less energy and less labor. For this purpose it is intended to cut short by 3 months the automation of 6 production lines for the manufacture of polyamide -- a faster pace. Further it is intended to convert 22 knitting yarn machines to microelectronic process control, with the conversion period envisaged for this project to be cut by 2 months. The shop stewards decided to do everything to double the production of rationalization facilities by 1985.

Everywhere the same orientation, dear listeners, the orientation toward accelerated rationalization and stepped-up increase in labor productivity.

In Berlin, the SED Bezirk Executive Board met to analyze the third plenum. The subject of discussion was the 5-year plan and the 1982 national economic plan for the capital. The industrial enterprises of Berlin have great productive strength and play a great part in the overall GDR economy. They succeeded in attaining high increase rates this year to date. Discussions at this meeting of the SED Bezirk Executive Board also centered on ways of attaining next year a hitherto unprecedented performance increase in the national economy. This is the marching route now. There problems, dear listeners, occupy the people in all enterprises and in all parts of our country. [passage indistinct]

KADAR CHAIRS MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD031826 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 3 Dec (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held a session on Thursday under the chairmanship of First Secretary Janos Kadar.

The Central Committee discussed and passed a report on timely international questions and the guidelines for the 1982 national economic plan and the state budget.

A communique will be issued on the session.

DEVELOPMENT, EXTENT OF SOVIET RELATIONS REPORTED

LD041108 Budapest MTI in English 0631 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 3 December (MTI) -- As already reported, Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, is to pay an official, friendly visit to Hungary.

The Hungarian-Soviet relations are developing on the basis of Marxist-Leninist and socialist internationalist principles and getting richer in every sphere of life.

The fraternal relationship between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Soviet Communist Party -- including regular meetings and consultations on the topmost level between them -- holds great significance in the development of cooperation between the two countries. Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, attended the 26th Congress of the CPSU this year and later visited the Crimea in July. Party delegations and party officials' delegations paying mutual visits to each other's country have fruitful exchange of views from time to time.

Likewise, the two countries have wide-ranging inter-state relations too. Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar met his Soviet colleague in April 1979 in Moscow. Regular meetings are held between Hungarian and Soviet deputy premiers and ministers. The leaders of Hungarian and Soviet diplomacy frequently have personal consultations on the international situation. The Hungarian foreign minister paid an official, friendly visit to the Soviet Union in spring this year.

Parliamentary relations have widened too between Hungary and the Soviet Union, and so has the cooperation between social and mass organizations.

The Soviet Union is the biggest and most important economic partner of Hungary. (?More than) 30 per cent of Hungary's total foreign trade is transacted with the Soviet Union, while it is the sixth among the trade partners of the Soviet Union. The Hungarian People's Republic shares 6-7 per cent of the Soviet Union's entire foreign trade turnover.

The Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation exemplifies well the mutually advantageous exploitation of the opportunities latent in the socialist international division of labour. The volume of Hungarian-Soviet goods traffic increased 65 per cent in 1971-75 and by another 35 per cent in the 1976-1980 span. The two sides are to further expand their goods exchange in the current plan period.

A majority of the Hungarian exports to the Soviet Union consists of machines and equipments which accounted for 37 per cent of the total deliveries in 1980 and will constitute 60.5 per cent of the aggregate Hungarian sales to the Soviet Union in 1985.

In 1985 the Hungarian chemical industry will supply twice as much to the Soviet Union as in 1980. Hungarian light industrial products are highly in demand among the Soviet citizens with [figure indistinct] -45 per cent of the branch's overall exports going to the Soviet Union.

An overwhelmingly large part of Hungary's total raw material and fuel imports derives from the Soviet Union. Hungary took part in the construction of the "Alliance" gas pipeline and a 750-kilovolt power transmission line built in cooperation by the member states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Almost the entire iron ore requirement of Hungary is covered by the Soviet Union which also provides a big quantity of rolled goods.

Several Hungarian plants were established in the foregoing decades based either wholly or partly on Soviet machines and with the help of Soivet experts. The biggest venture at present is the construction of the central Hungarian Paks atomic power station with Soviet assistance.

The Hungarian-Soviet inter-governmental economic and technical-scientific commission, which organizes bilateral cooperation, plays an important role and consistently strives for the growing integration of the two countries' economic cooperation and for their collaboration to [words indistinct] realization of tasks before the Hungarian and the Soviet national economies.

On the basis of bilateral agreements, scientific and cultural relations are developing too. For instance, Hungarian moviegoers could see [figure indistinct] Soviet films last year, while 9 Hungarian productions were projected in Soviet cinema-halls. A considerable role in the popularization of Soviet culture in Hungary is played by the Soviet House of Culture and Science in Budapest.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH FRANCE SIGNED

LD012350 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 1 Dec (MTI) -- The Hungarian-French Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation held its seventh session in Budapest on Monday and Tuesday. It reviewed the state of economic ties between the two countries.

The Hungarian-French trade traffic is expected to reach 340 million dollars in 1981. The Hungarian delegation at the deliberations presented 9 new proposals for the intensification of industrial cooperation. The protocol of the meeting was signed by Istvan Torok, Hungarian secretary of state for foreign trade, and French Minister Plenipotentiary Bertrand Dufourcq.

Bertrand Dufourcq was received by Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and Janos Nagy, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

1982 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH KAMPUCHEA SIGNED

LD032302 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 3 Dec (MTI) -- Peter Veress and Tang Saroem, Hungarian and Kampuchean foreign trade ministers respectively, have signed the Hungarian-Kampuchean goods exchange and payments protocol for 1982 in Budapest.

This is the first ever one-year agreement between the two countries whose trade relations are fairly recent. Hungary will mainly deliver electric appliances, acoustic installations and fabrics to Kampuchea in return for raw rubber and various agricultural products from there.

1982 ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH MONGOLIA SIGNED

LD032308 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 3 Dec (MTI) -- The Hungarian-Mongolian goods exchange and payments agreement for 1982 was signed in Budapest Thursday. As compared to the stipulations for 1981, the goods turnover between the two countries will go up. Hungary's exports to Mongolia will consist mainly of various machines, laboratory and measuring instruments, medicines, shoes, knitwear and readymade garments in return for woolens, leather garments, knitwear and canned meat from the Asian country.

The protocol was signed by Otto Herkner and N. Bavuu, Hungarian and Mongolian deputy foreign trade ministers respectively.

NEPSZABADSAG MARKS SFRY NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU021308 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 81 p 3

[Untitled, unattributed article]

[Text] The day of 29 November is the national holiday of neighboring Yugoslavia. On this day, the forming of the new Yugoslav state is commemorated: In 1943, at his second session held in Jajce in Bosnia, the supreme leading body of anti-facist resistance formed an interim government and resolved that the liberated Yugoslav state would be a free federation of republics of nations with equal rights. In the war to liberate the people, the popular army led by the Yugoslav communists -- enjoying decisively significant support from the Soviet Union and as a result of its military operations -- defeated the occupiers and their local accomplices; two years after the day in Jajce, the Federal People's Republic was proclaimed in Belgrade.

The war of liberation against Hitlerism demanded tremendous sacrifices from the peoples of Yugoslavia led by Marshall Josip Broz Tito. This struggle has proven that unity and cohesion are possible in the multinational country. In the spirit of this realization, our southern neighbors tackled socialist construction and have achieved considerable success in the past 3 and 1/2 decades. Their task was all the more difficult because -- for historical reasons, among others -- there had been very great differences in development among some regions of Yugoslavia. The communists have set the goal of a harmonious development of the entire country, with consideration being given to various interests.

Preparations are now being made for the 12th congress in Yugoslavia. The country has some considerable tasks to resolve. Abvove all, the economic equilibrium, upset for various reasons, must be restored. Inflation must be halted and the standard of living of the working people must be safeguarded. The LCY is concentrating on these tasks, while, at the same time, it is fighting the hostile nationalist trends manifest in certain areas.

Yugoslavia has acquired considerable international prestige through its stances serving peace and opposing imperialism and is playing an important role in the movement of the nonaligned countries. We highly value Yugoslavia's struggle for peaceful coexistence, international detente and disarmament.

Relations are developing continuously and well between our country and our southern neighbor. Meetings of party and state leaders are frequent, and cooperation extends to almost all political, economic and cultural areas. We are sincerely glad that the southern Slavs living in Hungary and the Hungarians of Yugoslavia greatly contribute to fostering relations and better understanding among our peoples.

On their national holiday, we cordially salute the peoples of Yugoslavia and wish them further success in building a socialist society.

LOSONCZI CABLES GREETINGS TO PLO'S 'ARAFAT

LD302256 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 30 Nov (MTI) -- On the day of international solidarity with the Palestine people, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, sent a telegram of greetings to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The president of the Presidential Council wrote in the cable that the Hungarian people were following with genuine sympathy and and supporting the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people for self-determination and independent existence as a state and assured the Palestine people that in this struggle they could always reckon on the solidarity and many-sided assistance of the Hungarian people.

BANK EXTENDS PERSONAL EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

AU271528 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 Nov 81 p 12

[Unatributed report: "Hungarian National Bank Announcement"]

[Text] On 21 November 1981, the Hungarian National Bank augmented its register concerning the sending or taking of certain commodities abroad. Accordingly, in addition to the previously announced commodities, foodstuffs of any kind, alcoholic beverages, coffee, tea, cigarettes and other kinds of tobacco and knitted underwear cannot be taken abroad or sent abroad as gifts.

Those going abroad can take with them, as provisions for the journey, only foodstuffs that can be directly consumed, amounting in value to 100 forints per person. As a travel allowance, 200 cigarettes and, by way of alcoholic beverages, two liters of wine and one liter of another kind of alcohol per person may be taken abroad.

DECREE ON HAZARDOUS WASTES EFFECTIVE 1 JANUARY

LD252142 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 25 Nov 81

["Government Decree on Hazardous Wastes" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 25 Nov (MTI) -- About 40 million tons of wastes forms in Hungary every year, with 6 millions of it being harmful to the living kingdom. Control and handling of the latter are provided for in a government decree to take effect on January 1, 1982. (A programme of European standard on the utilization of non-hazardous i.e. secondary raw materials was launched in 1980.) The measure is expected to bring a considerable reduction of about 20 percent in the amount of hazardous wastes. Another aim is that the smallest possible quantity of it get into soils, waters and the air.

To this end, companies will be obligated to keep daily and yearly registers of their dangerous by-products, as well as to announce and render them harmless. After a year of grace, the producers will be fined according to the type, hazardousness and quantity of the refuse materials. The difference in sums to be levied on wastes falling into the least and the most dangerous categories may be as many as ten times. Should a hazardous waste reach the environment, the producer is liable to an extra environment fine too.

Although the perilous refuse materials have not yet set off irreversible processes in Hungary, the environs of certain industrial districts are far from perfectly clean today. To prevent any further damage, the companies should collect the different kinds of hazardous wastes selectively. Preparations are under way for the establishment throughout the country of 8 special cisterns and 5 incinerators to handle the most injurious materials.

Serving as an incentive for the reclamation of wastes, the government decree imposes no fine on neutralized or processed wastes and sets no obstacle to their sales.

SOLIDARITY KK PRESIDIUM MEETS 3 DEC IN RADOM

Statement on National Accord

LD031916 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Statement issued by the Presidium of the National Commission [KK] of NSZZ Solidarity on 3 December]

[Text] First: The events of recent weeks show that the government has chosen the way of force and has rejected the possibility of dialogue with society.

Second: The government, without any social consultation, has passed a resolution on the principles of operation of enterprises in 1982 -- the so-called provisory arrangement [prowizorium]. This means that the government has decided to retain the system of management of the economy in force up to now, at the same time causing a drastic drop in the standard of living of the population.

Third: The announcement by the party and state authorities of the introduction of so-called extraordinary measures means an attempt to eliminate the worker and civil rights achieved in 1981.

In this situation, the KK Presidium states that the authorities have currently wrecked [przekreslic] the chance of national accord.

In face of the threat of the Sejm's passing extraordinary measures, equivalent in practice to a state of emergency, the KK Presidium has decided, at its meeting in Radom with the participation of the chairmen of the regional boards, to consider the matter of a general strike as the union's response to these measures being introduced.

[Signed] Presidium of the National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity

Warsaw TV Deplores Statement

LD031926 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Solidarity statement would seem to deprive us of any illusions whatever. In a tone hostile to the constitutional authorities, very hard-hitting accusations are aggressively formulated. Can a government which consistently comes out in favor of talks, which seeks possibilities of agreement in all conflict situations, which invites mediators and involves eminent authorities in negotiations wherever an outburst looms, be accused of rejecting the principles of dialogue?

Is it not demagogy to impute to the authorities a desire to drastically lower the population's standard of living? And finally, where are there and who has any foundations for accusing the government of attempting to eliminate worker and civil rights?

It is hard for me to describe these attacks other than as an unfounded attempt to divert a worried society's attention from the role of the union's leaders in the worsening of the country's political situation. The Solidarity National Commission Presidium is considering the proclamation of a general strike. Indeed, that's all we need to destroy the idea of a front of national accord, which the world and we ourselves are saying is the last chance to restore social calm in Poland.

Walesa Speech

LD031810 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Dec 81

[By Radom correspondent Adam Kornatowski]

[Text] The deliberations of the NSZZ Solidarity National Commission [KK] Presidium, extended by the presence of the chairmen of the union's regions, are in progress in Radom. In the afternoon in the entertainment hall of Radoskor, the extraordinary plenary session of Radom Solidarity started. It is dedicated in principle to the talks which have been in progress for the past few months between the delegations of the government and region and to the conflict in the Radom Higher Engineering College.

Present at the meeting was chairman of the union Lech Walesa who stated among other things: Today's meeting has the objective of defining the union's situation and what it should do in order to obtain agreement with the union masses. We have no right to adopt any binding decisions, since the meeting of the Presidium and chairmen of regions has no power to embark on themes binding all members of the union.

We must be aware -- Lech Walesa continued -- that both the community and the union can no longer go back, since if they do the members' masses will acquire the right compelling the union's leadership to go.

Lech Walesa warned against rushed decisions concerning organizing strikes, which in his view cost a lot and in principle do not yield positive results. There are other possibilities, other forms of reaction against what is happening in the country. Union discipline is in his opinion the sole guarantor of reaching solutions which satisfy all members of Solidarity and the whole community.

Lech Walesa answered a question relating to the access of Solidarity to the mass media. As regards the front of national accord he said that this will be the subject of further deliberations today of the KK Presidium and chairmen of individual regions.

Concluding his speech the speaker appealed for complete unity and confidence.

During the plenary meeting of Radom Solidarity a resolution was adopted in connection with the situation in the Radom Higher Engineering College. Among others an appeal on the part of students and scientific workers from this milieu was launched urging actions designed to resolve this problem -- which has become a national one -- and which would be unequivocal and in harmony with the views of the whole scientific milieu in the country.

As I am filing this report, the extraordinary plenary meeting of the Radom region is still in progress. The deliberations of the Solidarity KK Presidium and chairmen of the union's regions have resumed, too. It is expected that the main topic of the deliberations will be first of all the sociopolitical situation in the country and the stance of NSZZ Solidarity on the events which are occurring in Poland.

The dleiberations will presumably end late tonight.

Plenary Session at Recess

LD032030 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The Presidium of the National Commission [KK] of Solidarity, expanded to include the chairmen of regional boards from the entire country, has been meeting in Radom since noon. Journalists are not listening to the deliberations; they have only received a short report from the KK press spokesman, Marek Brunne. This leads one to the conclusion that the discussion is on detailed directions for the union's activity in light of the recent government decisions. Because of the number of people who want to speak and the weight of the problems being discussed, the deliberations will probably end late in the night.

During the intermission Presidium members, led by Lech Walesa, Stanislaw Wandolowski and Marian Jurczyk, participated in an extraordinary plenary meeting of the chairman of Solidarity's plant commissions in the Radom region. The meeting's participants appealed to the authorities to take steps, in accordance with the opinion of the entire Polish scientific community, to solve the conflict in the Radom Engineering College as quickly as possible.

We will inform you about the KK's decisions when we receive the news. Let us hope that they do not rule out the idea of a front of national accord.

Stance Submitted to KK

LD040920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] A session of Solidarity's National Commission [KK] Presidium and of the chairmen of regional boards of the union has been held in Radom. At the conclusion of the session an extensive stance was submitted to union members for consultation and to the KK for discussion. This stance accuses the party-state authorities of using the negotiations with the union and the concepts of national accord to mislead the public.

The Solidarity document states that the talks about national accord have been exploited by the government side as a screen to cover preparations for an attack on the union. In such a situation further negotiations on the subject of national accord have become useless, in the opinion of the Radom meeting.

Referring to the possibility of the Sejm approving extraordinary rights for the government, the union has threatened to stage a 24-hour national strike if that happens.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1000 GMT carries a similar item on the Solidarity KK Presidium meeting which renders the previous sentence as: "Referring to the possibility of the Sejm approving extraordinary rights for the government, the union has threatened to stage a 24-hour national protest strike and if the government avails itself of these rights, the union has threatened a general strike"]

The next item of the expanded meeting of the Solidarity KK Presidium is the so-called provisional system for next year which, in the view of the authors of the document, is the same as ruining the economic reform and the already approved bills on self-management and enterprises.

In the final part of the so-called stance of the KK Presidium, the KK makes a number of demands to the authorities. It defines these demands as the minimum conditions for national accord and includes: withdrawal by the authorities from all antiunion repression; submission to the Sejm of a draft statute on trade unions which has been agreed with Solidarity; union control over the economy; permitting the social council for the national economy have a say on government decisions; and ensuring that this council, Solidarity, the church and other public opinion media have access to radio and television.

Walesa Statement on Strike

LD032254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] At 1500, the members of the Presidium of the National Commission [KK], Lech Walesa, Stanislaw Wadolowski and Marian Jurczyk, met in the Radoskor House of Culture together with participants in the extraordinary plenary session of the Works Commissions of the Radom region. Lech Walesa spoke and said among other things, and I quote: You notice that our union is withdrawing, that it is losing ground. And you are right. We can do things so as not to withdraw, but from the beginning we have avoided this and we will do everything to achieve something with the lowest possible cost to outselves.

Today's meeting between the Presidium of the KK and the chairmen of the regional boards has the task of defining the situation the union is in, and what it ought to do if necessary to achieve agreement with the union masses, Lech Walesa said. Following the meeting with the participants in the plenum, the members of the Presidium of the KK of Solidarity resumed their session. Before the day is out the union's preliminary proposals are expected on possible strike action should the government introduce an antistrike law. The session is continuing.

Walesa Holds Front in Doubt

LD032336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] In Radom, the Presidium of the National Commission [KK] is holding a session, with the participation of the chairmen of the regional boards of Solidarity. During the break in the session, Lech Walesa met participants in the plenary session of the Works Commissions of Solidarity of the Radom region.

Speaking of the most important tasks for the union, he said that now union issues have to be won in a somewhat different form. Alongside strikes, other maneuvers are necessary. This is just what the Presidium of the KK is holding its session about. Lech Walesa also stated that at the moment union members should be more closely knit and that one should be able to count on firm decisions being made.

While replying to questions the leader of Solidarity placed in doubt the formula for a front of national accord.

PAP Commentary

LD041122 Warsaw PAP in English 0829 GMT 4 Dec 81

["Peace or Confrontation" by PAP commentator -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Dec (PAP) — Thursday, 2200 hours. The final decisions taken by the expanded Presidium of the Solidarnosc National Commission which convened today in Radom are still unknown, as newsmen were not admitted to attend the debate. However, there are many indications of that the situation in Poland has again turned dramatic and tense.

The party and government, the authorities of People's Poland, have for a successive time come under concentrated attack from political opponents. There are numerous demands for driving PUWP factory committees from work establishments, and antisocialist propaganda, also directed against state-run mass media, is being stepped up. The fact that the Solidarnosc regional board for West Pomerania rejected the platform of national accord comes in as a new development here. Besides, this was not the only Solidarnosc link to do so. Lech Walesa speaking in Radom also questioned the formula of national accord front. He also said that his union now needs also other moves besides strikes.

A day earlier, the National Commission's Presidium adopted the following statement:

1. The government's record over the last weeks indicate that the government chose the road of force and rejected the possibility of dialogue with society.

2. The resolution on the principles of functioning of enterprises in 1982, adopted by the government without any social consultation, means that the government decided to maintain the heretofore system of running the economy, which is bound to cause a dramatic slump in the people's living standards.

3. The introduction of the so-called special measures announced by the party and state authorities is an attempt to liquidate civil and employee rights attained in 1980.

Under the circumstances, the National Commission's [words indistinct] the authorities have ruled out the chance for national accord.

With the threat of the Sejm's vesting the government [word indistinct], which in practice would mean the state of emergency, the Presidium of the National Commission resolved at its meeting in Radom to examine the possibility of calling a general strike as the union's reply in case the powers are granted.

So much for the statement. Three points and three accusations. Questions come to mind: Were there no talks and dialogue aimed at solving the conflict which emerged in the Warsaw Higher Officers' Fire fighting College? Did the manner in which the conflict was resolved bear the signs of violence, as the Solidarity Presidium statement says? Solidarity accuses the government of an intention to lower the living standards but goes on to threaten with a general strike as if not enough strikes have rumbled through Poland in recent time. Hardly a day passes without plants stopping their work and people downing their tools. Can such action help improve the situation in the consumer market, or improve at least a bit the living standards? There is no truth in the assertion that the state authorities have dashed the chances for a national accord. Wojciech Jaruzelski confirmed the invariable will to build such a front in Katowice on Thursday. This can be only the front of people opting for socialism. He who is against socialism is against Poland, does harm to its security and endangers the fundamental interests of the nation. He who rejects the idea of the front or puts it in doubt questions the most vital foundations of our national existence. What we need today, more than ever, is peace and not confrontation.

REPORTAGE OF REGIONAL STRIKE SITUATION

PAP Roundup

LD041112 Warsaw PAP in English 0823 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Dec (PAP) — Situation in the Polish academic milieu has not changed and protest actions continue while waiting for the solution of the conflict at the Radom Higher Engineering School.

It is reported that some students of the dissolved firemen's school in Warsaw joined the striking students of Warsaw Polytechnic. Academic teachers of the Warsaw University organization of the Polish Teacher's Union issued a statement saying that the right to strike is an unquestionable gain that should be defended. (?And) a referendum should be held at a higher school before students decide to go on strike? Losses caused by the strikes are irreparable and, aware of it, teachers declare they will resign voluntarily from this form of protest for as long as possible.

Farmers' protest actions continue in many regions. The conflict in Wloclawek where farmers' Solidarnosc Chlopska organization of the Kujawy and Dobrzyn area chapter staged a sit-in and an attempt at mediation undertaken by the Wloclawek voivoda has failed.

Members of Farmers' Solidarnosc continue to occupy public and administrative buildings in Siedlce, Swidnica, Torun and Zamasc. Some striking committes, among them the one in Swidnica, Walbrz Voivodship, have undertaken negotiations with Voivodship authorities representatives.

Party organization and factory Solidarnosc at the farm building enterprise in Walbrzych issued an appeal calling for stopping all forms of protest and actions causing social unrest in the country for a year so as to facilitate the government to undertake indispensable actions aimed at extricating the country from the crisis and securing peace and order.

In Elblag, a strike of the crew of the local cooperative house of culture is on for the 14th day now, the strikers protesting against the local authorities decision to transfer the buildings of the house to the Elblag church authorities.

The strike has not been approved by the board of the Elblag chapter of Solidarnosc. Also local clergy criticized it in a communique read during masses.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY on Fire School

LD041100 Warsaw PAP in English 0850 GMT 4 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec (PAP) "It has never happened before that future Polish officers would come out against the legal authorities of their state," political commentator Janusz Stefanowicz wrote in ZYCIE WARSZAWY front paged comment.

"It is a question of a moral judgement and choice what should be more important: concern for the state as the highest form of the nation's self-realization or per fas et nefas protest against lame and sometimes even repulsive ways of exercising power.

"At the same time, however, we should say honestly and with full strength that under the circumstances which developed, especially if we (?take the) character of the school, its ministerial subordination, and above all perhaps -- quite explicit attempts at political abuse of subjectively understandable mental stresses among cadets -- the action taken by the authorities is an exact copy of similar steps taken by most advanced Western democracies. Hard, efficient and without bloodshed. This is the motto of all liberal, social democratic or republican governments in the capitalist world.

"However, a question arises: Is this to be our Polish model?"

On the other hand, "a school which in a general, even intuitive understanding should serve the general public...became the area and object of a particular game of forces," the author pointed out.

"One may ask why, out of a sudden, last Thursday the school for extinguishing fires was inflamed with such a passion...?"

Swidnica Farmers Begin Talks

LD040006 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The protest action in Swidnica by farmers associated under NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers has already lasted for 2 weeks.

This morning, talks began between the strikers and the commission set up by the Walbrzych voivoda. It is chaired by the director of the Agriculture Department of the voivodship office, Adela Starka.

On behalf of the farmers, the talks are being conducted by the deputy chairman of the voivodship founding committee of Rural Solidarity, Walbrzych Voivodship, Bartomej Bytko.

The talks concern, above all, those demands of which their implementation lies within the possibilities of the voivodship authorities. Most of them are intended to improve the situation of the farmers, especially in the mountain terrains, in managing their land, to sanction the democratic structures created in the countryside, and to recognize the general rural assembly [zebranie ogolnowijskie] as the sole representative of the interests of the countryside.

Today, one more new postulate was formulated. It refers to halting the verification of agricultural services being carried out in the Walbrzych Voivodship, and of conducting it anew, in consultation with representatives of the union.

The farmers received a declaration assuring the safety of the strikers and of persons supporting the strike. The talks will be continued tomorrow.

Strike Readiness in Szczecin

LD031624 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] At 1400 at the Warski shipyard in Szczecin, strike readiness was proclaimed. As our correspondent was informed by a legal adviser of the Works Commission of NSZZ Solidarity in the shipyard, the reason for this decision is the resolution of the last PZPR Central Committee plenum, putting the PZPR parliamentary party under the obligation to request the Sejm to pass extraordinary, plenipotentiary powers for the government and the intervention of the forces of law and order at the fireman's college. If such plenipotentiary powers should be approved, a strike proper will be proclaimed.

PRESS VIEWS ON EMERGENCY BILL, SOLIDARITY

LE MONDE on Emergency Bill

PM021505 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Dec 81 p 4

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Solidarity Does Not Accept All Planned Restrictions on Exercise of Right to Strike"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The emergency bill which the PZPR Central Committee decided on Saturday, 28 November, to submit to the Sejm would not only make it possible to suspend the right to strike. According to the semi-official INTERPRESS agency this document on "emergency measures to be taken in the interest of protecting the citizens and the state" would also allow the government to ban meetings other than religious meetings, to limit movements of people and goods and to give military courts some of the civilian courts' powers.

Other indications gathered from a source close to the Central Committee report a strengthening in enterprise management's powers of control over the use of communication and printing facilities available in the factories.

This document is apparently to be submitted to the Sejm fairly quickly. However the government apparently does not intend to make use of it immediately but to keep it in reserve as a deterrent. Indeed the deputies will apparently be called upon to vote on the new trade union bill stemming from the Gdansk agreements at the same time. This second document, which consecrates recognition of the trade unions' independence, also gives a restrictive definition of the conditions for exercising the right to strike, which hitherto had no legal existence.

It specifies in particular that a strike can only be declared by a majority decision by the workers concerned after agreement from the trade union's higher bodies and exhaustion of the arbitration possibilities. A 7-day warning period must be given. "Political" strikes are regarded as illegal. Finally, the right to strike can be suspended by the authorities for a 2-month period in special circumstances such as a national catastrophe.

Therefore it would only be if these provisions were not respected that the government would resort to the full powers which it is going to have ascribed to it. Nonetheless, a dangerous process is being started because Solidarity does not accept all the restrictions imposed on the exercise of the right to strike. In any case these restrictions lend themselves to different interpretations and, in the current political and social conditions, there is little chance of them being respected by the grassroots. General Jaruzelski, proviced with emergency powers at the Central Committee's wishes, is thus likely to be forced to resort to them more quickly than he would probably wish under pressure from the apparatus.

In a statement to the PAP agency on Monday criticizing the conditions posed by Solidarity for its entry into the hypotehtical front for national accord, he attacked Mr Walesa personally. Hitherto the trade union chairman had been systematically spared by the authorities. The possibilities of political compromise between the trade union and the government now seem more remote.

In the short term the authorities' desire to take a firm line was illustrated Monday by the decision taken at the Council of Ministers meeting to dissolve the firemen's officers school whose students have been on strike since 18 November. The establishment, which comes under the Ministry of Internal Affairs which the strikers want to be transfered to the ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology, has been closed by the militia for the past 3 days. Force could be used in a conflict for the first time in 15 months.

TRYBUNA LUDU Deplores Strikes

LD032236 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Dec (PAP) -- The fourth and last installment of the government's register of strikes staged after the Jaruzelski-Walesa-Glemp meeting on November 4 which appeared in TRYBUNA LUDU today was followed by the paper's commentary which said, among other things:

"All the actions listed above undermine the persistent attempts of the authorities to restore stability to Poland. They lessen the chances for a national accord. Instead of creating the groundwork for social agreement, the strike movement pouts in jeopardy the achievements of democratization won so far. It is a blow to the prestige of the state and a disregard for the Sejm appeal calling for the discontinuation of all destabilizing actions. It also amounts to a negation of the spirit and idea of talks held by Jaruzelski, Glemp and Walesa on 4 Nov. Moreover, it puts a question mark over the credibility of the Solidarnosc trade union movement.

"The strike actions are an indicator of true intentions of the leading circles of Solidarnosc and those forces which still view the universal agreement and accord as a threat to their own particular interests," the daily said.

End to Leniency for Extremists

LD031600 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 3 Dec 81

["End to Anarchy and Adventurism" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Dec (PAP) -- ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today called for an end to leniency towards the extremists who are out to provoke confrontation in Poland. The Army daily said:

The right-wing and reactionary forces breathing hatred towards the socialist state and the idea of national accord, as well as extremeist Solidarnosc leaders, are trying hard to halt agreement and stem the economic reform. As substitute they propose their own "recovery" programme to take over power in Poland and realize a scenario masterminded by imperialist subversion centres.

Attempts to dismantle the state authority, provocations directed against representative of public order, and direct attacks against PUWP activists and party committees at work places, anti-government and anti-party poster campaigns are all action calculated to spread chaos and anarchy, and to take over power in Poland.

The array of methods being used by extremists to push the country to the brink of precipice, to confrontation with the authorities, is very wide.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI concludes: An end must be put to anarchy, provocation and strikes. It is only by concerted efforts of all healthy forces of the nation united in the front of national accord that directions for saving the country from catastrophe can be worked out. The situation is growing more difficult. To stop the process of degeneration, extraordinary steps must be taken based on the country's constitutional legal order. There can be no room for leniency toward provocateurs openly attacking the most vital interests of the Polish nation.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES MINERS DAY MEETING 3 DEC

LD032224 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1944 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish premier and PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at a miner's day ceremony held on 3 December in Dabrowa Gornicza -- recorded]

[Text] Brother miners, dear comrades and friends. I was not certain that I would manage to be here with you on the day of the St Barbara [miners' patron saint] festivity. You know how difficult the situation in the country is, how very absorbing every day is. Unfortunately, I was not here in time to take part in giving the awards to the deserving mothers, who gave their sons to Polish mining. Neither did I arrive in time to participate in giving the awards to the deserving miners. I apologize to you for this. However, I could not fail to arrive for this meeting; I could not fail to say these few words, to convey my best wishes.

However, above all I wish to cordially thank you for the exhausting labor; for the hard coal and lignite; for the sulphur, copper, lead and zinc; for the salt and crude oil; for all of those treasures which you extract from Polish land with your hard-working hands. While expressing respect for today's labor, we do not forget about the worthy past. Thus, we bow our heads before the mining veterans. We pay tribute to those who fell while performing miner's work.

On this holiday one should perhaps speak in a festive manner, ceremoniously, only about good and bright matters; however, that is not the point today. We should never again stop at smooth, pompous words. Too many of them have been directed at you in the past. Today's reality is full of anxiety. Poland is experiencing difficult, very difficult days. Things are bad in our country. Things are difficult, dangerous. It is necessary to think of this with all seriousness. In many Polish homes today, the following questions are being asked: How are we going to emerge from this? When will better days come?

Poland is not a poor suburb of Europe. Our country abounds in valuable raw materials. Our land can feed us. We have an industrial potential which counts and an educated cadre of self-sacrificing and talented people. We are not condemned to vegetate. It is possible for us to lift ourselves, to move forward.

There is a program for emerging from the crisis. It was delineated by the party's ninth congress. It is the only real and realistic program for Poland. We do not intend to depart from it. However, in order for this program to begin to yield results it is necessary that two conditions be met: order and harmony must prevail the present shaking [rozchwianie] must be replaced by systematic work. In these difficult moments the Polish public is giving frequent proof of its sense of responsibility. It is distinguishing itself by patience. This characteristic is worthy of approbation; it is unusually valuable. It results from understanding of the country's situation. It flows from a deep patriotism. At the same time, one would want it to be accompanied by impatience, by general disapproval of the manifestations of anarchy, of breaking the law and breaking the norms of social life between people. It is highly desirable that the traditional sense of duty and responsibility, of order and discipline native to your profession radiate an example of this throughout the country.

Mining has always played a tremendous role in the economic life of Poland. However, your labor has probably never been of such decisive significance as it is today. To a fundamental degree, the success of the intended reforms depends on the results of miners' work, above all on the amount of coal extracted. The future of the country literally depends on it. Everything indicates that coal extraction will reach 162 million tons this year. That is 16 million tons less than was planned at the beginning of the year -- a plan which had itself already been pared back and which was 31 million tons less than last year's production. We are severely feeling the effects of this. In order to break the spiral of the crisis in the coming year at least 170 million tons should be extracted.

This is a minimum that barely guarantees our economy's basic competence and the most indispensable resources for import. After all we must buy abroad not only raw materials, machines and components for current production but also increasingly expensive food, medicines and other essential items.

The opinion of mining circles that coal alone will not restore the health of our economy is correct. Real progress can occur only with an overall reconstruction of the economic sphere. This calls for changes in ways of thinking, for a new style of action. A law cannot change this. The fortunes of all reforms depend on people. The style and methods of functioning of a series of links in the economic adminstration must be changed. That is why as early as today, even before the introduction of the reform, we are aiming at overcoming bureaucratic immobility. We are calling for initiatives. In Poland, passive waiting for instructions is already ending, and it cannot return. Concrete results are what count now, not results on paper and not results on the rostrum. We will assess the managing cadre in accordance with these results. However, in order for it to be able to function effectively and energetically, it must have authority. Tying its hands is not permissable; neither is exerting inadmissable pressure. The productive organism has its unshakeable laws. Violating them causes social damage.

Miners know this best of all. They are conscious of how much depends on supervision, its powers and its freedom of action. We have started efforts aimed at a streamlined, thrifty management of coal. Every lump of coal contains a drop of your sweat. Cheap coal created the habit of waste. The harsh economic reckoning [rachunek] we are beginning to introduce must end extravagance. However, the habits of long years will not be broken overnight. We are counting on your contribution, the contribution of the power workers who are close to you, and the contribution of all professional groups, to the activities which result in savings in coal. We will also penetratingly control the activities aimed at improving work organization, technical outfitting and work safety and hygiene in mines.

One cannot simply make demands of mining. We know that one also has to give it things: machines and the necessary spare parts, rolling stock for transport, housing for the workforce and, above all, essential supplies. We cannot yet provide everything to which you have a particular right stemming from the exceptionally heavy, exhausting work. Your mothers and wives, all Polish women, have a difficult time. Now they are caused much weariness by long lines and severe supply shortages.

Against this background, the significance of the rapidly emerging speculators' fortunes, and the enormous profits from suspect sources, is particularly repulsive. The party declares a fierce struggle against these phenomena. The people's power will not tolerate the growth of this procedure.

The growth in the extraction of raw materials, of coal, is at this moment a basic, fundamental matter for the country. Without a growth in extraction we shall not move from our present state. Thus, the first line today runs through the mining (?centers). This leads in turn to you, to all the miners' workforces, the engineering and technical cadres, representatives of science, for a group and individual contribution in the creation of conditions that will render possible a rapid, discernable growth in production in the extractionindustries, above all in the coal industry.

I turn with this appeal to the older, experienced people of the mining community, who so many times have given proof of their unfailing self-sacrifice. I appeal to the youngest miners, experts in this difficult but honorable profession. I am pleased that there are also young soldiers among you, who have decided to chose the profession of a miner. The people's power observes, and will observe, the agreements concluded in Jastrzebie. This also concerns the 5-day workweek for miners. Work on free Saturdays we consider a transitional necessity. The principle of this being voluntary is beyond question. The miner, like every man, has only one life. Thus all the greater is the respect aroused by the patriotic awareness, and the civic bearing of all those who answer the needs of the country with action.

That there are many of them is best demonstrated by the last few weeks in particular. From Saturday to Saturday both the number of miners reporting for work, and the amount extracted, is rising. For this additional effort, I thank you, brother miners, with all my heart. The whole country is grateful to you. [applause]

Resolution No 199 [on bonuses for working on free Saturdays] is an ad hoc measure, forced on us by the extraordinary situation. The material preferences for work on free Saturdays are not a form of bribery. No one is striving for this. The bonuses are earned by hard work, and undoubtedly they are an incomplete recompense for the additional effort voluntarily undertaken, for the days torn out of family life, for the deliberate forsaking of hours of rest.

One cannot repay such sacrifices, either with money or with any goods. It can be repaid in full only by the consciousness of faithful service of a fatherland which is in need. [applause]

The teams of specialists are completing work on the final version of the economic reform in mining. However, miners themselves ought to determine its final form. It depends on you who are going to represent the miners' interests, through self-management and in the workers' councils. We are convinced that people with the highest professional, ideological and moral qualifications will take their seats in the links of self-management; people who enjoy authority and confidence among the mining workforce. Work on the new miner's charter is coming to an end. Its decisions will be in accord with the upper limit of the present material possibilities of the state. They will bring perceptible progress when compared with the regulations which have been in force so far. The same applies to the new wage rates in the Mining Ministry, which will surely be introduced in reality as early as the beginning of the coming year. The housing problem is painful for the whole country. The government decided to increase the number of houses built for mining workers, to help develop miners' hotels and hostels, to considerably broaden the scope of housing repairs in old buildings.

A great deal is being done to improve the supply of food to mining regions, and above all the meat supply. Recent decisions relating to the Katowice area ought, before the present month is out, to yield a perceptible improvement in the supply to its inhabitants. These are not easy decisions. They have to be taken in a situation of universal shortages of all goods, often at the cost of painful cuts in other areas. Nevertheless, our society understands your right to priority. Your difficult work, its significance for the country, justifies these decisions. We will remember this both today and tomorrow.

Dear friends, miners. The 37th anniversary of the liberation of the lands of Silesia and the basin is coming soon. The Soviet Army conducted the liberating offensive in such a way as to avoid destruction in order to save, for Poland, the mines and steelworks. In the most difficult postwar period the Soviet Union equipped our mining industry with machinery and equipment. I am certain that memory of those days still lives here. Poles are able to appreciate friends, those whom one gets to know when times are hard.

Polish affairs are being played out against the complicated background of the international situation. Difficult, alarming processes are taking place. We are situated in an important part of Europe. This awareness must accompany us in everything we do today; all the more so because all those forces which dream about the reversal of the course of history have not disappeared form the political arena.

The policy of Poland must take into account the realistic image of Europe and the world. It cannot be built on reactionary daydreams; it cannot become a threat to the stability of the entire Continent. The foundation of this policy is the alliance with the Soviet Union. In our extremely difficult economic situation, we gain -- and still count on -- the unfailing help of our socialist friends. We also count on sympathetic understanding on the part of other economic partners.

Our fortunes can only be hammered out with Polish hands. No one will do this for us. Those among you who are older remember well what Poland looked like right after the liberation. One has to remind the young of this, to bring home to them how far we have come, how much effort the reconstruction after the war destruction cost, dragging Poland out of its old backwardness. On this soil with our own hands, we created our contemporary Polish home, the one in which we all live. Want is now a visitor to the home. Cracks and crevices have appeared. It needs to be repaired. It must be cleansed of all illegalities, but to wreck it is not permitted. It is not permitted to disturb its state and socialist foundations. It is our common home and it has had a large contribution from the labor of miners. An historic responsibility weighs on the contemporary generation of the Polish People's Republic, as to whether we are able to create conditions for a concerted effort by the whole nation.

Miners represent that part of the working class which understands particularly well the contents of such notions as the worker's joint effort. The element you daily subdue demands that one work in strict unity. This ought to be an example of unity of the workers' interests, which socialism most fully expresses. Never before has so much depended on the capacity for national accord. May history not account the loss of this opportunity as one of the possibilities that went unfulfilled. There is no shortage of them in the history of Poland. We always paid an enormous price for them.

Millions of Poles today are expressing the need for national accord. But let us look truth in the face. It has dangerous, often very active enemies. The only accord they are interested in is a coalition of the opponents of socialism, regardless of the consequences this would bring. Once again the harsh truth is being confirmed that whoever comes out against socialism in this country is coming out against Poland, is exposing its security to danger, is threatening the fundamental interests of the nation. Whoever deliberately destroys the germs of national agreement, whoever wishes to cancel out the historic chance of a return to the sources of socialism, to the best progressive traditions, that person has no right to lay claims to being a patriot. We are not seeking accord with these forces. There can be no accord here. These are the very forces which recently undertook a new attack on the party. They want to cut it off from the working class. This dangerous current is not in the line [drodze] of working people.

No people and no parties are infallible. However, on the historical scale, in honestly drawing up a balance of successes and defeats, the achievement of the party is unshakeable. Regardless of the errors which were committed in the past, and which may occur today in its daily practice, it is your party. It is the party of workers and it serves the workers. It serves socialist Poland. That is also why the party cannot get out of work enterprises, the mines, factories and steelworks, wherever the workers' cause is alive, where the country's future is born. Dear miners, socialist renewal, socialist democracy, are not the phenomenon of the season; there is no turning back from them. Today, they are primarily threatened by anarchy, by an uncontrolled course of events. I sincerely desire and believe that the party's initiative, that the support of all constructive forces, that the collective wisdom of our nation, will cause national accord to not merely be a slogan, a summons -- that it will become a reality.

Dear brother miners. On the day of your holiday, accept from the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic the very best wishes that your labor brings ever richer fruits for the homeland. May you, and those nearest to you, be accompanied by good health and much personal prosperity. May good hope be the guest at your miners' homes on this holiday. Long live the miners. [applause]

PARTY SECRETARIES ATTEND KATOWICE CEREMONIES

LD032102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Today on the eve of the miners' "Barbarka," ceremonies for miners' day are being held in conformity with an old tradition.

In the building of the Katowice Voivodship office a formal meeting took place with mothers of families in which three or more sons became miners.

Present were members of the Central Committee Politburo; Chairman of the Katowice Voivodship People's Council Zbigniew Messner; miner from the Siemianowice colliery, Jerzy Romanik; secretaries of the Party Central Committee Marian Orzechowski and Marian Wozniak. Also present were representatives of the voivodship party and administration authorities.

Addressing the mothers, the Minister of Mining and Energy Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski conveyed words of appreciation and respect for their work in the upbringing of sons, and conveyed wishes of a long and happy life. Mothers who have three or more sons working in mines were honored with state decorations.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PZPR ACTIVITY

LD032020 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Dec 81

["Communique" issued by the Polish Government Press Bureau]

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has sent a circular to the ministers, voivodas, mayors and heads of state organizational units concerning the protection of the PZPR's activity in workplaces.

In connection with the attempts that are occurring in various parts of the country to hinder or prevent PZPR activity in workplaces, the circular recalls that the principles of the party's functioning result directly from Articles 3 and 84 of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. According to what is laid down in the basic law, the PZPR and the other working people's organizations that are defined in the Constitution benefit from the protection afforded by legal regulations. In fulfilling the tasks it faces, the party determines its structure and program of activities independently of the administrations of workplaces and other political, professional and social organizations. Therefore, the circular of the chairman of the Council of Ministers states, according to the existing law obligations emerge for the administrations of workplaces to help [the PZPR fulfill its tasks] by creating conditions that enable party organizations to function in accordance with their statutory tasks. The circular states that any activities by people or organizational units that hinder or prevent the activity of PZPR organizations in workplaces are an infringement of the law in force and will be qualified in accordance with the provisions of the penal code or the code of misdemeanors.

It is clear that the legal conditions for the functioning of PZPR organizations, as directly emerges from the provisions of the Constitution, cannot be resolved on the basis of legal regulations at a lower level -- for example, according to Article 2, paragraph 2 of the law on the workers' self-management of the state enterprise. Activities undertaken according to this procedure are illegal.

The chairman of the Council of Minister's circular put the heads of state organizational units under obligation to oppose, in accordance with the law, all attempts to hinder or prevent PZPR activity in workplaces and to give essential legal protection and aid as necessary.

At the same time, it is stressed that it is in the interest of the workforces and of the whole of society to create an atmosphere of cooperation among all political, professional and social organizations in workplaces; and to create conditions that promote the development of their statutory activity.

The government press bureau clarifies that responsibility for misdemeanors and for offenses made against the activity of working people's organizations -- including, in accordance with Article 3 of the Constitution, the Polish United Workers' Party -- is regulated by the detailed regulations of the legal code and the code of misdemeanors.

OLSZOWSKI SPEECH AT 'URSUS' WORKS 2 DEC

LD031536 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1123 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Speech by Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the meeting of party activists at the "Ursus" engineering works in Warsaw on 2 December -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades. There is now time today for a long speech [words indistinct]. The situation is extremely difficult and complex and there is a real threat to the party and socialism. There is practically a physical danger to our party and its members. There is also a danger to our state from anarchist social forces. What are the [word indistinct] of the situation? First, I would like to dwell a little on the political and social situation and in particular on the most acute problems today. I have in mind, in particular, the attacks of the Solidarity union against the party organizations, against the mass media and against the forces of law and order. These three sectors in which the Solidarity attacks are organized on these three important sectors of our state constitute one whole and have a programmed and coordinated character. I think that today, better than ever before, one can see how often the veil of the trade union organization is used to cover up the totally political activity aimed at the socialist state and all its achievements of the last 37 years.

[Words indistinct] some of the leaders of Solidarity and people who have been confused by them have now clearly shown the aim of their actions and the aim of their [word indistinct]. First of all, this applies to attacks on party organizations. To strike at the party in Poland means to strike at the foundations of our socialist system. There is no way for the socialist system [words indistinct]. The stronger the party, the more democratic it is, the stronger the voice of the community [words indistinct]. Some of the Solidarity leaders understand this very well. They have been particularly irritated. And if one can say so, worried and frightened by the ninth congress of our party. That is because this congress was fully democratic, full of the spirit of socialist ideals and full of profound solicitude for the interests of the working class. That is why, after the congress, organized actions were mounted against our party. I shall recall here the hunger marches; I shall recall the march to the traffic circle in Warsaw which was stopped by the decisive attitude of the authorities. But one can say that this is history.

Now, in the recent past, the attacks against the party have taken on an even more bitter -- or I would even say brutal -- character [words indistinct]. This manifests itself in adoption of various resolutions and statements by various links of Solidarity. I shall quote one of them, adopted a few days ago by Solidarity at the Fadroma construction machines' factory in Wroclaw. This statement forms a kind of an answer to the stance of the Central Committee Secretariat concerning attacks on party organizations in factories. The reactionary -- as I would call them -- authors of this statement, accuse our party of delaying economic reform when it is the party who initiated the reform. The statement reads, among other things: The party delays drafting the necessary laws and bills and causes an uncontrolled increase in the prices of goods and services, and makes it possible [words indistinct] delays the publication of the draft of the general increase of retail prices and the system of compensation. [Words indistinct]. From the above the following conclusion is drawn: This shows that removal of the party organization from the factory is essential in order to guarantee the success of economic reform. And further: It is our stance that PZPR Works' Committees should be immediately dissolved or removed from the units of socialized economy. [Words indistinct] this stance and these demands can be described only by the name: This is a clear counterrevolution, and one cannot describe this different.

[Words indistinct] similar attacks were launched at the Ponar works in Zywiec, where a referendum was held -- well, even the referendum was quote won unquote, using a system where only a small part of the workforce took part and some of the people were confused and frightened into taking part [words indistinct].

Another matter is the struggle against the mass media. It just so happens that I am partly responsible for the functioning of the mass media. [Words indistrict] I think that in very many cases our radio and television and the press do not fulfill their functions as they should. There are so many attacks against the honest, party members who commit themselves to the line of the party. This can be best seen, for instance, by the number of posters pasted up for instance during the students' strikes -- posters which brutally attacked the television, and the television news in particular. There is an attack being launched against the leading role of the party in the mass media.

This leading role has been weakened considerably, there is no doubt. There are a number of journalists who are very shaky in their political attitudes. But the major part of the mass media remains faithful to the party and this constitutes a pain in the neck for Solidarity. Because of this, Solidarity undertakes a number of extremely vulgar attacks against the mass media. I heard that (Solidarity) Mazowsze is considering the possibility of organizing some kind of a strike in the Radio and Television Committee. Such an attempt was once made and failed because, among others, of the correct attitude of many party and nonparty employees of the Radio and Television Committee.

I could not, however, exclude the possibility of such an attempt being made again. In one of his speeches, the leader of Mazowsze Solidarity said as follows: In revolutions, said Bujak, it so happens that when they take place the first things to take over are radio stations and television stations. In Poland, he says, this did not happen. Only when we have our first, our own Solidarity broadcast transmitted from a Polish radio station, will this mean we have won and the regime has fallen apart.

One can say the following: Such a broadcast will not be made and the regime will not fall apart -- although some people really want it to fall apart.

The third stream of the attack is directed against the forces of law and order. That means against the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Here, of particular importance is this strike at the Higher Officers' Firefighting College which was inspired by Solidarity activists. The party and government leadership tried to treat this matter like any other, particularly because were dealing with young people. We were very patient with this. All possible attempts to resolve this conflict were undertaken, all sorts of attempts at mediation were exhausted. Alas, they gave no results. What is more, the headquarters of Mazowsze Solidarity set themselves up at the school, led by Seweryn Jaworski. This led to the occupation of the school including detention of the commandant and some of the lecturers at the school. It was obvious this school was treated as a kind of testing ground of what could be done against the forces of law and order.

The Council of Ministers decided to disband the school. But even after this decision, after attempts at mediation failed, a decision was made to free the school. That action was carried out today [2 December] by the forces of law and order. The action was successful also because, as a matter of fact, this was a demonstration of force and not the use of force. This means nobody was harmed, nobody was beaten up, there were no victims. The cadets came out, they have been sent home. Some of them are going to stay in the fire service and some, in accordance with the normal procedure, will be enrolled in to the army -- those cadets who do not stay in the fire service will have to go into the army.

I am speaking about this not to demonstrate some kind of satisfaction with the fact that the demonstration of force, and using considerable amount of force, had to be carried out. No. I am speaking about it because by doing so I would like to answer the justified demand contained in the report of Comrade Wala who spoke about the need for a decisive policy. This is the case. The party leadership will implement such decisive policy more and more often. [applause] The leaders of Solidarity must become aware of this. Our party is firmly based on Polish-Soviet friendship. It also strongly supports [words indistinct] but also our party firmly supports Polish independence and sovereignty. Hence [words indistinct] need to conduct this policy, the policy of neighborly relations, but also the policy of our best understood national interest.

In connection with this we resolutely adopt a stance that conclusive decisions must be made. But such decisions must be made by ourselves and all matters must be resolved with our own resources. [applause] We should not, therefore, back away from decisive steps whenever the constitutional powers [words indistinct]. The idea of the front of national accord [FPN] is undoubtedly a property of our party. The party put it forward, consistently observing the principle that everything that serves the good of our community and the working people should be consistently looked after and developed. Hence, this idea has been put forward to find a platform for agreement and on this platform to resolve all the conflicts [words indistinct]. This attitude has been met by much understanding by the Solidarity members, alhtough recently we have come across a very strong oppostion to this idea. [passage indistinct]

I have heard with great appreciation in the report of Comrade Wala the proposal to create a front of national accord at your work enterprise. This is very good. This idea will triumph. No doubt, sooner or later it will triumph. It can be ridiculed by some by proposing that we invite the local priest from Ursus to join the front. Why not? After all, it is not a question of weakening the ideological principles of our party. This is an issue of political cooperation. [words indistinct] If Solidarity leaders wish to continue with creating a great anticommunist organization in Poland, then of course there could be no agreement with such an anticommunist organization. [words indistinct]

I would like to deal now, in brief, with the economic situation. All I would like to say is that, in essence, there is a very considerable threat to this economic situation. This threat boils down, to be brief, to the fact that if one were to imagine our economic situation as being a kind of spiral then this would be a spiral which proceeds (more and more) along a circle with a smaller radius, (?where) there is a drop in the national income, a drop in the level of production, a drop in supplies to the market -- with wages unfortunately remaining at a high level. This is basically, after all, one of the main contradictions (?occurring) in our situation.

The main thing we must bank on is work, because without this there is no solution to our problems. We can, of course, count on further assistance from the socialist countries, we can count on the fact that the Soviet Union will not be balancing our mutual deliveries next year, our imports and exports. Although we are not [word indistinct] we can count on certain preferences which might occur after Poland returns to the International Monetary Fund. We can count on renegotiations as regards paying off our credits. But these are all additional factors. The basic factor is the results of our own work.

And here I would like to say that our administrative cadre is of enormous importance and has enormous tasks facing it. If someone is looking [words indistinct] administrative and leadership cadre for fresh winds, is looking for new patrons or thinks that he will solve problems along this road [words indistinct] then he is entering, putting it briefly, a blind alley. You see, it will not be possible to solve any problems along this road [words indistinct]

Because we are in a specific situation -- in your great Ursus plant -- and in view of the enormous needs facing agriculture, I would like to say the authorities are determined -- (?and they) expressed (?this) in the appropriate government resolution -- to bring the Ursus investment project as much as possible to as good a production condition as possible. One must be consistent in trying to ensure that this capital is invested here and [words indistinct].

In conclusion, I would like to say the most important thing is that one should not allow the state to be dismantled. The state is our great asset. If this dismantling should take place then the fate of Poland could be seriously threatened.

VOIVODSHIP PARTY COMMITTEES DISCUSS FRONT

Politburo Members Attend

LD040012 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Voivodship party committees have been meeting in Bielsko Biala, Olsztyn, Sieradz, Slupsk and Szczecin.

The front of national accord was discussed in Szczecin. It was stressed that this idea does not mean a truce between the defenders of socialism and their enemies, nor is it an attempt to revive old coalitions. It is an alliance and combination of forces fighting to defend socialism. It was stated that the resolutions made at the party congress and at the successive plenary sessions are correct, but that decisive actions, which are currently lacking, are needed. A demand was made for emergcy measures to be undertaken in order to defend the interests of the state and its citizens.

The speakers stated that the attempts to enter into constructive cooperation with Solidarity in order to create a front of national accord are meeting with indifference. One expression of this is the discrimination against party members in the elections to workers self-managements. This is inspired by the political players who are hostile not only to the socialist political order and the party, but also to the working class of which they are taking advantage.

Solidarity's attitude of demanding a privileged position in the front, was critically assessed. The plenum adopted a stand in support of the party organizations' initiative that is aimed at creating the links of an accord based on the participation of the PZPR, the United Peasants' Party, the Democratic Party, the trade unions, the denominations and the veteran and youth organizations as well as on the participation of scientific and creative associations. A motion concerning the creation of voivodship and regional councils of national accord was also proposed.

The plenary debates of the PZPR voivodship committee in Bielsko Biala were attended by the PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski. The meeting primarly discussed internal party work and the fundamental directions of action to be taken by the voivodship organization in accordance with the decisions made by the party's ninth extraordinary congress. It is a question of full demonstration of intra party life and joint participation of the broad aktiv in making decisions that concerns essential matters of the voivodship party organization. Also important, and a fact which was stressed several times in the discussion, is the adaption of tasks arising from the party's resolutions to the conditions and possibilities of the individual levels of party action.

It was decided to continue the working meetings between members of the Secretariat of the voivodship committee and the aktiv at the factories, enterprises, institutions and farms, and to develop cooperation with the regional trade union organizations on issues that are important for the inhabitants of Sub-Beskid region.

The theme of the plenum in Olsztyn has the preparation for introducing economic reform. The session was attened by alternate member of the Politburo Jan Glowczk. In Sieradz the functioning of the voivodship party organization was discussed in light of the resolution of the ninth congress. The debates were attended by Politburo member and Central Committee secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak. In Slupsk the plenum was devoted to the implementation of motions submitted during the pre-congress campaign. Most of the motions concerned the situation in agriculture -- in the agricultural and foodstuffs economy of the countryside.

Glowczyk in Olsztyn

LD031432 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The role of the party organizations in the preparation of enterprises for economic reform was the subject of [words indistinct] of the Olsztyn Voivodship Party Committee. Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo is present.

The main topic in the deliberation of today's plenum of the Szczecin Voivodship Party Committee is the PZPR Central Committee Politburo statement [words indistinct] on the current sociopolitical situation and the concept of setting up a front of national accord. It is being stressed that the attempts at constructive cooperation with NSZZ Solidarity are encountering passivity [words indistinct].

In Slupsk, too, a plenary session has started. [passage indistinct] In Slupsk Voivodship most of the motions pertain to the situation in farming and the farming and food economy as well as maritime economy.

Barcikowski at Bielsko Biala

LD040918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Voivodship party committee plenums held sessions yesterday in Bielsko Biala, Olsztyn, Sieradz, Szczecin and Slupsk. Kazimierz Barcikowski was present in Bielsko Biala.

Rising to speak at the end of the session he said, among other things: We as a party need contact with the public. Being aware of the social mood, we are coming forward with the idea of an agreement. We as a party are offering it to the nation. If we manage to reach agreement on the bases of socialism and the constitution and unite our efforts, we shall go forward. Quite simply, it will be easier. Support must be gained on a mass scale and we must reach agreement in every team, factory and region, in fact everywhere that the conditions for this exist. Everything possible must be done to attract the broadest social forces to agreement. If this is not achieved, we cannot be blamed, said Kazimierz Barcikowski. This really is a chance and beyond it all that remains are extraordinary measures. Everyone should be aware of this -- both us and our opponents.

REACTION TO NATIONAL ACCORD FRONT REPORTED

LD032330 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Disapproval of creating tensions in society is being expressed on an increasingly broad scale at meetings of political and social organizations, at meetings of workforces and in private conversations. Appeals and resolutions call for calm and for an end to discord and disputes in order to overcome the increasing difficulties. It is being stressed that national accord is the sole way out of the crisis.

The Elblag PZPR Committee has approved an appeal which states that it is necessary to end chaos and to create conditions for restoring calm and social and economic order. It appeals to the workers and leaders of political parties, trade unions, yough organizations, lay Catholic associations and other organizations and to all citizens to create a platform of cooperation based on the idea of a front of national accord. Both Poland's past and its future make it incumbent on all Poles of good will to jointly mend the republic.

Members of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] from Annopol in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship have voiced their unanimous support for the idea of a front of national accord. They condemn those forces hostile to socialism which are trying to increase tension in the country and which are pushing the fatherland into an open crisis. The Annopol ZBOWID members think that any matters between the nation and government ought to be settled through negotiation and agreements.

Similar in content is a statement by the Presidium of the voivodship commission for cooperation of the industrial trade unions in Gorzow Wielkopolski. The authors of this statement draw attention to the fact that the threat to the foundations of our existence is becoming increasingly real and that we are a step away from tragedy. The statement says that in order to maintain the constitutional social system the seriousness of this moment requires immediate action by all patriotic forces for the good of the country.

Meanwhile, some of Solidarity's factory commissions are urging people toward something completely different. For instance, at the construction combine in Gdynia Solidarity calls for the breaking off all contacts with the authorities and for preparing to call strike readiness and then a general strike. Some of the union's other links are also urging people to strike in defense of the achievements of the labor movement which, in their opinion, are seriously threatened by PZPR dictatorship. At the same time, Solidarity is trying to remove the PZPR from many factories.

A statement issued by Solidarity at the Fadroma factory in Wroclaw sounds confused. It states that at the third and fourth plenums the Central Committee unleashed a campaign against members of the PZPR and against factory committees by calling on them to define their true stands. In attacking the party and its members, Solidarity members at Fadroma think that it is necessary to remove party organizations from factories in order to guarantee success for the economic reform. They think that PZPR factory committees should be dissolved without delay.

SEJM COMMITTEES APPROVE TEACHERS CHARTER DRAFT

LD041138 Warsaw PAP in English 0840 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Dec (PAP) -- The nearest plenary session of the Polish parliament will examine the draft of the charter of teacher's privileges worked out by two Sejm committees in cooperation with representatives of two teachers' unions after extensive consultations with the teachers' community.

The draft meets an overwhelming majority of demands and postulates voiced by teachers in recent months, says a statement issued by the Sejm committees after their today's session during which the final version of the draft has been approved.

The statement was adopted in response to the stand on the draft taken by the Solidarity national section for education and upbringing. In its communique the section revealed that it had (?received a resolution) from Solidarity national commission to declare full strike readiness in all schools on 5 December in case the draft containing amendments not approved by the section was adopted.

"Both Sejm committees express their indignation at this communique which distorts the course of debate and is not true," the statement says. "Both committees express their deepest concern over threats to disturb the normal functioning of schools and attempts to manipulate the teachers, students and children."

REPORTAGE ON STATUS OF ECONOMIC REFORM

Urban Press Conference

LD032120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The problems of introducing the economic reform were the topic of today's press conference by government press spokesman Jerzy Urban. Doubts on the topic of the changes being made in the system of managing the economy were cleared up by the government plenipotentiary for reform matters, Professor Wladyslaw Baka and his deputy, Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski.

During the conference, society's fears were expressed regarding the drastic price increases which might come about as a result of their being set freely by enterprises. The government representatives explained that the draft of the reform contains mechanisms which will regulate excessive price rises. The timetable for the next undertakings immediately preceeding the reform was also presented. The Commission for the Economic Reform will shortly make decisions on problems linked with the second phase of reorganization of the central administration.

In the next few days a list of enterprises will be drawn up which have special socio-economic significance and in which the director is to be appointed by the founding body. Work is also nearing completion on drawing up a list of industrial branches which are to be bound by the principle of obligatory association.

Solidarity Cancels Meeting

LD040008 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Here is Adam Bronikowski to talk about the conference at the offices of the Council of Ministers on the subject of the economic reform:

Barely 28 days remain for all discussions and explanations -- the economic reform will soon become a reality. A few days ago the government approved a set of instructions relating to, among others, prices, taxes, the banking system, and the planning system. But Professors Baka and Sadowski did not cover up the many threats and doubts which the new economic system is bringing.

[Unidentified speaker] Just a few words as regards the matter of contacts with Solidarity. We (?went our separate ways) agreeing that on the 4th talks would be conducted. Bearing this in mind we sent out a request that this date be confirmed. We sent an invitation for a meeting tomorrow in Warsaw so that the talks and discussion will continue on all matters connected with the reform. Today I received the following report in which it is stated: Thank you for the exhausting Telex -- meaning that we explained all the issues. In connection with the fact that the Council of Ministers approved the provisional system [principles according to which the economy will work in the first year of the economic reform] and that a decision was taken on submitting a package of bills to the Sejm, and in connection with the general situation, the National Commission [KK] of NSZZ Solidarity will decide about us possibly embarking on talks on the reform at its session planned for 8 December 1981. Thus, we cannot support the date of 4 December. We will inform you of the KK decision. At present the final draft work is in progress on both the fundamental principles governing the activities of enterprises for 1982 and on draft statutes -- that is where I just came from. As soon as this work is completed -- I think this will be completed by the end of this week -- we will send these texts.

[Different unidentified speaker] A government plenipotentiary said that changes will be necessary even during the period that the reform is in operation, in accordance with the needs of the economy and the public. In the next few days TRYBUNA LUDU will have a supplement, above all including the normative acts relating to the reform.

Baka Interview

PM031621 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Henryk Chadzynski interview with Prof Wladyslaw Baka, plenipotentiary for economic reform: "There Can Be No Backing Away From Reform" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] It seems that the discussion on the subject of economic reform was resumed as soon as the plan for a so-called systematic provisional arrangement [prowizorium systemowe] was published. Do you not think that, as the government's plenipotentiary for economic reform, you have found yourself under fire from opposite positions?

[Answer] We are aware of trends in branch departments and also among some planning commission groups toward postponing the reform in view of the collapse of the economy and reverting to old and well-tried methods. And, on the other hand, imputations have been made that the reform has been hampered and the provisional arrangement has been called a death knell for the reform.

When I assumed my present duties I was aware that I would find myself between the devil and the deep blue sea and I view in advance my criticisms as one of those things that is to be expected. As far as changes in the functioning of the economy is concerned, I am in the eye of the storm. In any case, the phase of most bitter criticisms is still to come. It will be connected with the implementation itself of the reform because any illusions will then disappear and the community will realize what changes this reform will in fact bring.

[Question] Why do you fear that the wave of criticisms will gather strength?

[Answer] Because publicists have excessively emphasized the hope for a speedy improvement in the economic situation as a result of the implementation of the reform as well as for an improvement in the community's life. The reform has become a symbol of a miracle, of a magic wand which will ensure that our dramatic situation will suddenly improve.

[Question] So what is your view on the subject?

[Answer] The kind of reform which has been accepted by the party congress and the Sejm and which we are trying to implement is consistent with social needs and our possibilities. However, it is of a complex nature. It is an extremely difficult process which is bound to be painful at first for the community, but there is no alternative. At the same time, we must be careful to ensure that the crucial nature of the reform is not transformed into adventurism and voluntarism, this time on the part of reformers. This is why I attach so much importance to paying attention to the realities of an exceptionally dramatic economic situation. However, a reform involves not only material conditions and changes in the system but it also and above all calls for awareness and a certain social balance even though difficult economic realities are bound to influence people's state of awareness.

[Question] You are warning us against reformers' voluntarism and against adventurism but arguments of this kind have been used by people hostile to reform and all those who defend old structures.

[Answer] The view has been put forward that certain branch lobbies and economic administration centers are the main bastions which endanger the reform. But even though I do not underestimate that factor I can also see that, provided they are sufficiently determined political centers will be able to overcome that opposition. To a certain extent, the creation of the post which I now occupy has been an expression of political determination with respect to the economic situation. The firm attitude toward this problem adopted by the premier and, since the fourth plenum, PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, has also played an important role here. The highest party authorities' political determination has been consistent with pressure exerted by the rank and file. In my opinion, these two power vectors have ensured that this cement has begun to crumble and will continue to crumble increasingly rapidly. It is not in this sphere that I perceive the main danger to the reform.

[Question] Where then?

[Answer] The main danger is connected with three factors. With an indeed shocking imbalance in the economic sphere which had made it necessary to utilize during the initial period a distribution system contrary to the reform's trends. The state of social discipline is the second factor. The reform is a venture requiring precise action and a consistent implementation of plans. We know, however, that our realities are like in this sphere. The third factor is connected with the state of social awareness which has taken shape over a period of many years during which the natural link between expenditure of labor and wages was broken. As a result, this awareness may well become deficient in the indispensable element of coordination and patience as well as some degree of logic and people may fail to realize that within the framework of any reform there is a time for initiative, a time for results and a time for fruition.

[Question] What you probably have in mind are the public's reactions to conventions of market mechanisms, especially in the form of price increase?

[Answer] In view of a number of conditions -- above all, lack of competition and even the producers' monopolistic position -- the enterprises' first reaction, after self-financing is introduced, will be an urge to increase the prices of their products.

However, while protecting the interests of the economically weakest groups and paying attention to the control of official prices of basic products, the state will be unable to intervene with respect to the prices of a very considerable proportion of products. This could well lead to a price shock. The question arises of whether such a social shock will not boomerang against the state. Whether the public will continue to blame the state for these processes even though everybody wants to see independent, self-managing and self-financing enterprises free of the state administration's interference -- this is an important matter because a certain stereotype to the effect that the state is responsible for all prices has become rooted in social consciousness. And whether the public can rapidly be educated.

[Question] Maybe it would be easier to educate it in this respect if people realized that higher prices will at least lead to easier shopping and the disappearance of soul-destroying lines?

[Answer] These are the reform's objectives but this will not take place immediately whereas the price increase mechanism will come into play straightway. According to the principle on which the reform has been based, profitable prices are to lead to an increase in supplies. In view, however, of shortages in the supply sphere, this process may take a long time. Nor have we ruled out the possibility that the producers' monopolistic positions on the market could be misused and this will require firm action by various means.

[Question] However, people in enterprises are afraid of something else. Most people have heard the assertion that the proposed regulations will provide no opportunity for initiatives and that, in the proposed form, the incentive system, which is at the center of the reform, will encourage people neither to work nor to save.

[Answer] Indeed a small-scale commotion has been caused by the proposed incentive system. The stance of the enterprises which have been invited to participate in consultations has been unequivocal and I also share the view that the proposal in question has been formulated most cautiously and that it will provide no stimulus as far as an increase in labor productivity is concerned. However, we have invited scientific circles and practicians to express their opinion on the proposal and we have been holding consultations with more than 100 enterprises with a view to improving our proposals. We want genuine consultations and the current plans differ considerably from the initial proposals.

[Question] Do consultations of this kind also include the question of a provisional arrangement since otherwise it might be feared that the reform is to be abandoned?

[Answer] All this is a result of either a misunderstanding or of ascribing to the government certain inclinations which it does not have. It seems to me that the term itself "systematic provisional arrangement" is rather unfortunate, since it suggests that something is, as it were, being created outside the reform. In the Sejm, Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski mentioned a footbridge to the reform. This is a more apt term. The introduction of regulations which would create an opportunity for approaching a planned model under the present complicated circumstances is not some kind of sudden invention. Right from the beginning, a provisional period -- a path toward a reform in an imbalanced situation -- was mentioned in documents prepared by the Commission for Economic Reform Affairs. Since July 1981, that is, since the "Directions of the Economic Reform" were published, our situation has become much more complicated and this must be taken into account in our approach to the desired model.

[Question] But does this approach really lead toward a reform and not in the opposite direction -- toward the old and discredited imposed model of management?

[Answer] In my opinion, there can be no doubt that this is a path or footbridge leading to a reform and not in the opposite direction and that there has been no backsliding even though this process must be observed carefully and adjusted. Understandably, we all must learn how to progress along this path and it is always difficult to step into the unknown.

The burden of responsibility has sometimes been so heavy that it has led to some quite unexpected reactions even on the part of people who, even though they were in favor of a reform until recently, have now become inclined to maintain the injunction system because they cannot imagine that a collapsing economy can be managed and a balance restored in any other way. Relapses of this kind are understandable, especially in branch sectors which, for instance, have desperately been trying to remain within their own distribution framework.

[Question] This would in fact make it possible to go back to the discredited distribution system imposed from above.

[Answer] This is why we believe that if we must, out of necessity, maintain in part the present distribution system, its form should be changed. And this is why the supply and sales centers should implement the government's policy as expressed by the guidelines issued by the planning commission and the materials management office instead of that of sectorial and branch ministries. We intend to introduce this principle as from 1 January 1982.

[Question] Nonetheless it has frequently been objected that the creation of a big department which would take care of distribution would lead to a similar situation.

[Answer] What we have in mind is not distribution but the sale of unprofitable means of production. It is merely a question of ensuring that any limited stocks can be purchased first of all by those who produce goods most needed by the population in accordance with operational plans for such basic products as drugs, products relating to personal hygiene, food and so forth.

[Question] In addition to the above-mentioned criticisms to the effect that some relics of the injunction system have been preserved, complaints have been heard that the entire legislative process has been delayed and that, as a result the reform has not been prepared from the legal viewpoint.

[Answer] It is true that there is not much time left, but we have found ourselves in a kind of consulatation trap. I would not like to offend anyone but it is a fact that, because of the generally known way in which the Sejm's draft laws on state enterprises and the workforces' self-management have been formulated, their adoption has been delayed for nearly 3 months and this has made further work necessary. After all, within 3 weeks of the adoption of these bills eight important draft laws, which are to give a content to demands for independence and self-financing, were prepared. These drafts have been submitted for broad consultations to more than 100 enterprises, as well as socio-vocational organizations, voivodship authorities and so forth. We realize that such profound changes as those which we suggest in our draft laws should be adopted in consultation with the trade unions. We have submitted these proposals to them. By 20 November two trade union organizations -- the Polish Teachers' Union Central Administration and the trade union of leading cadres -- have submitted their observations to us. The NSZZ Solidarity National Commission had promised to state its views by 18 and, later, by 20 November. I believe that we should also harmonize these proposals with branch and autonomous trade unions which have not yet made their views known. We hope that they will do so within a week.

Once these proposals are again studied by the Council of Ministers on 30 November, we would like the government to submit them to the marshal of the Sejm. We also intend to submit to the Sejm a draft law or a draft resolution on the implementation of the reform as from 1 January 1982. Thenceforth the final stage of preparations will begin. I would like to recall that in the winter of 1981 we assumed that it would be possible to begin implementing the reform at the beginning of 1983. Only those who do not want to see any reform implemented can blame us for any delays and accuse us of dilatoriness with respect to preparations for the reform.

[Question] Are these complaints, especially on the part of departmental centers not connected with a desire to play safe.

[Answer] Many people would like to establish an alibi for themselves either with a view to not carrying out the reform or in the event of any difficulties appearing during the implementation of the reform. If this were to happen, many people would say: "Well then, did we not predict this? Did we not warn you?" Any yielding to suggestions that changes must be delayed in order to prepare everything better would be tantamount to hammering nails into the coffin in which one wants to bury the reform.

[Question] Finally, yet another controversial matter -- is there really any intention to create so many mandatory associations that this would in fact be tantamount to maintaining the present associations as indirect management links?

[Answer] Many myths have arisen with respect to this matter. I have even read an article in which the author asserted contrary to facts that the prime minister has appointed teams for reform affairs in associations. This was supposed to prove that assocations have been given the task of preparing a reform in enterprises with a view to frustrating it. The author of the article just deviated from the truth. In any case, association members blamed us quite forcefully for ignoring them and for failing to appoint teams for reform affairs in those organizations.

[Question] What about associations then?

[Answer] In accordance with the law on enterprises, a directive is to be issued by the Council of Ministers by the end of the current month with a view to initiating a liquidation procedure as from 1 January 1982. This process is to be concluded within 6 months. This period is necessary to ensure that certain functions of the associations which are indispensable in the economic sphere are taken over by either the enterprises themselves or ministries or voluntarily formed associations.

[Question] I would nonetheless like to go back to the question of the number of mandatory associations. Will there really be so many of them?

[Answer] I have already had talks on the subject with the leaderships of three departments. Hitherto some 80 associations have been active within their frameworks. However, it is planned to create 15 new mandatory associations in the future but their functions will be different from those of the existing associations. They will, as it were, be special-purpose amalgamations whose functions will relate to all aspects of economy. As for the question of whether enterprises will join voluntary associations, this will be determined by their needs and by whether it is to their advantage to do so. So I am not afraid of this specific surge of symptoms of prejudice against associations of enterprises. This is a reaction against the past practice of incapacitating enterprises by associations as a result of the working of a system of management by injunction. I feel sure that this trend will soon change and that what will become our main concern will be opposition to voluntarily emerging associations of a monopolistic nature.

[Question] And, finally, a question with a view to reaching a conclusion. Are we to embark at the beginning of next year on a path leading toward a provisional arrangement or toward a reform since it is a well known fact that provisional arrangements last longest?

[Answer] There can be no backing away from the reform policy. I feel sure that a great, albeit difficult, process of economic reform will begin on 1 January 1982.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

TRYBUNA LUDU Commentary

AU031624 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Dec 81 p 2

[T. J. commentary on documents concerning the economic reform -- no headline given]

[Text] Yesterday's government session completed a stage in the preparatory work to put the economic reform into effect. After long discussions in processional circles, by both theoreticians and workers, after many consultations with enterprises, trade unions, with economic and technical organizations, the Council of Ministers has endorsed the fundamental package of legal reform documents. This includes the so-called fundamental bills, executive directives for the bills on enterprises and on self-management, as well as a resolution on the functions of state enterprises in 1982.

Although all those legal acts in the present version differ a great deal from the initial drafts, there is no doubt whatsoever that they are still not perfect. Small wonder: This is the first time in the last 37 years that we have carried out such an extensive and deep reform. But the government has taken an open stand on their further improvements. The discussion will continue on the bills -- in the Sejm and on less-important acts -- within government organs.

Further possible improvements are particularly important in the case of the so-called provisional arrangements. They are still the subject of passionate discussions, which is all right, as long as those discussions do not delay the implementation of reforms. Thus, it is better to provide enterprises with an imperfect document and to correct it in the long run, than to wait -- frankly, no one knows how long -- for the definitive completion of the discussion and in this way start 1982 with the old system of management. Even so, the principles of enterprise functioning in 1982 will reach enterprises very late. But, let them reach enterprises at last. (The full text of the so-called provisional arrangements will be published as a supplement to TRYBUNA LUDU.)

PRODUCTION INCREASES IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

LD040327 Warsaw PAP in English 0842 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Dec (PAP) -- Although it is hard to believe because the shops are empty, the metallurgical and engineering industries, the biggest manufacturers of marketables, are supplying more goods this year than a year ago.

The rise in production is due above all to higher output of farm machinery and equipment, but supplies of commodities in especially great demand by town inhabitants are dwindling.

Between January and October this year supplies of farm machinery and equipment went up by 36 percent, compared with a similar period last year.

Market deliveries of tractors increased this year by 16 percent. Unfortunately, the increased output of farm machinery and equipment is still far behind demand.

GORZOW VOIVODSHIP FALLS SHORT OF FUEL 3 DEC

LD031520 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Late last evening in Gorzow the international E 14 route was blocked by drivers who for some time were unable to purchase fuel at the gas station in Koniarska Street. The blockade lasted for nearly 3 hours. A similar incident occurred during the night at the gas station in Szczecinska Street also on the E 14 route.

Our correspondent was told by the Gorzow Voivodship office that the fuel situation in that voivodship is tragic. Because of a gas shortage many enterprises cannot provide transport to work for their employees. The Oil Indistry Agency [CPN] in Newasol which serves the Gorzow and Zielona Gora voivodships, has sent to Gorzow only 370 tons of the latest 1,200-ton delivery of gas. Today Voivoda Mireslaw Judkiewicz, chairman of the voivodship anticrisis staff, sent a telex to the CPN authorities in Warsaw in which he lodged a sharp protest against the unfair distribution of deliveries between the two viovodships. He asked for an intervention delivery of gas directly to Gorzow, and he described Nowa Sol CPN cooperation with Gorzow voivodship as scandalous.

SZCZECIN CONSIDERS REDUCING POWER SUPPLIES

LD041142 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 16[illegible]TT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Industrial enterprises in Szczecin and the voivodship fulfilled the November production plan by 76 percent. The most important difficulties are the shortage of raw materials and power. The voivodship's anticrisis staff is considering the possibility of introducing local limitations in the supply of power in view of the constantly reduced supplies organized centrally. The eventual switching-off of power would last for 12 hours and individual enterprises would be informed about this at least 3 days ahead.

SEJM COMMITTEE DISCUSSES POLES WORKING ABROAD

LD032216 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Dec (PAP) -- The Sejm's extraordinary subcommittee for problems of Polish citizens status has gathered at its second session here today to discuss the topical issue of Polish job-seeking emigrants and the related questions of passport policy and regulations.

Taking part in the debates of the subcommittee which is chaired by independent deputy Edmund Osmanczyk, were representatives of the Polish ministries of foreign trade, of labour, wages and social affairs, of justice, internal and foreign affairs and of finances. The Internal Ministry representative informed the subcommittee that according to the latest data 75,113 Poles were currently staying abroad, of that 23,582 not longer than 3 months, 50,162 longer than 3 months and merely 1,369 longer than 6 months. All these Polish citixens have been issued passports valid for 3 years, he stressed.

Following a presentation of information and exchange of opinions the subcommittee has resolved to appoint four working teams to deal with: amendments to the law on Polish citizenship, amendments to the passport law, changes in the consular law, social and international aspects of job-seeking emigration.

In a resolution adopted today the subcommittee has found it necessary that lesgislative work be continued to change the present passport and citizenship laws as well as other regulations related to them.

CEAUSESCU WRITES BREZHNEV, REAGAN ON DISARMAMENT

AU031903 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] As is known, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has been empowered by the Grand National Assembly to personally address Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, and Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, and the other heads of the states who are signatories to the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to stop the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles and to withdraw existing ones and achieve a nuclear-free Europe.

We will now present the letter sent by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev:

On behalf of the Romanian people and the Grand National Assembly [GNA] of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on my own behalf, I appeal to you in connection with the beginning of the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on stopping the deployment and withdrawal of the medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe. The Romanian people are deeply concerned over the grave situation created in Europe following the stockpiling of a huge arsenal of weapons, especially nuclear weapons, and over the plan on the deployment and development of new medium-range nuclear missiles.

You know best that this creates the danger of a nuclear war that would lead only to destroying our civilization, the peoples' existence and life on earth. All this causes great concern and large demonstrations and mass movements among the ranks of European peoples who are decisively requesting that the deployment and development of new nuclear weapons be stopped, that existing ones should be cut back and that our continent be free of nuclear weapons.

As you know, the letter sent by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev continues, the party and government of the Socialist Republic of Romania from the very beginning have been against the plan on increasing medium-range nuclear weapons and for beginning negotiations to stop the development of nuclear arsenals on our continent and for their substantial reduction by both sides, for creating conditions to stop tension and to strengthen security on the European continent.

In the atmosphere of tension that exists in Europe on the eve of the Geneva negotiations, I viewed your declaration, esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, as very important in stating that the Soviet Union advocates the total renunciation by both sides -- the West and the East -- of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe and the turning of Europe into a nuclear-free continent.

Discussing these problems, the GNA -- at its 28 November session this year -- empowered me to appeal to you personally, esteemed Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, to do all you can to reach tangible agreements on stopping the deployment and development of new nuclear weapons, withdrawing the medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe -- vital problems for the European peoples and for international peace and security.

I have also been empowered to appeal to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the same problem. The GNA also empowered me to appeal to the heads of states and governments of the other countries that are signatories to the Helsinki Final Act to do all they can to ensure the success of the Geneva negotiations and to stop nuclear arming in Europe and to free this continent of any nuclear weapons. The GNA of the Socialist Republic of Romania also adopted an appeal to all parliaments, governments and peoples in Europe, the United States and Canada.

We hail the beginning of the Geneva Soviet-U.S. negotiations in which the Romanian people, and in fact all European peoples and world public opinion, place great hopes and expect that from the very beginning the two sides will agree on renouncing, for the duration of the negotiations, the implementation of the NATO decision on developing new medium-range nuclear missiles and on developing existing ones on both sides.

At the same time, the Soviet Union, as you have stated, should unilaterally reduce a certain portion of its medium-range nuclear weapons located in the European part of the Soviet Union.

The Romanian people hope that the negotiations will conclude with an agreement aimed at reducing nuclear weapons in Europe to the lowest level and at establishing measures to totally eliminate medium-range nuclear and tactical weapons so that Europe will become a nuclear-free continent.

We highly appreciate the important role played by the Soviet Union and you personally in international affairs, thus demonstrating that socialism is inseparably linked to the struggle for peace and disarmament, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, demonstrated when he issued the first law of Soviet Power -- the peace decree. We would like history to record that the Soviet Union -- the first socialist country -- and you, as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have acted and done all that you could toward the complete success of the Geneva negotiations, thus directly contributing to resolving one of the cardinal problems of our continent, so that the European peoples and mankind will be saved from the danger of a destructive nuclear war.

I trust that you agree with me, esteemed Comrade Brezhnev, that now, before such missiles are lauched, before nuclear bombs are dropped, that is, before it is too late, while we are still alive, let us stop the nuclear arms race and act to rescue mankind from a nuclear war and to defend the lives of our peoples and of all mankind.

The Romanian peoples and the other peoples in Europe, the letter sent by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev continues, expect the heads of states, and primarily you and the President of the United States, to act so that the two great powers possessing nuclear weapons should never use them for military purposes, that they renounce nuclear weapons and that nuclear energy be used only for peaceful purposes in the interest of progress, well-being and mankind.

I understand that there are many difficult problems to be resolved, that many armys have been stockpiled and much mistrust has accumulated, however, the cause of the people's peace and security is higher than anything else. In this spirit, we believe that all states, all heads of states and governments in Europe, have a great responsibility of ensuring the success of the Geneva negotiations.

Romania is ready to cooperate with the Soviet Union and with the other European socialist countries and with all the countries that are signatories of the Helsinki Final Act and to participate directly in one form or another in the negotiations to make its concrete contribution to stopping the deployment and development of medium-range nuclear missiles, to the substantial cutback in nuclear weapons and to the elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe.

Proceeding from the particular importance of the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe, of cooperation and good neighborliness for the process of disarmament, security and trust on the continent, Romania is determined to continue to do all it can to develop its positive relations with all Balkan countries to turn the Balkans into an area of peace and cooperation, without any nuclear weapons.

Once again, I want to express my conviction, esteemed Comrade Brezhnev, that you will do all that depends on you so that the Geneva negotiations will unfold, from the very beginning, fruitfully and efficiently to bring about the cessation of the nuclear arms race and concrete and substantial nuclear disarmament measures and the strengthening of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

In conclusion, I convey to you best wishes as well as my desire to further develop the good Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration in the interests of our peoples and of the cause of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Letter to Reagan

AU032020 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] We will now present the letter sent by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to Ronald Reagan, President of the United States.

On behalf of the Romanian people and of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on my own behalf, I am addressing you, Mr President of the United States, in connection with the beginning of the Geneva negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union regarding stopping the deployment and the withdrawal of medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

The Romanian people, as well as the other European peoples, are deeply concerned over the situation created in Europe where the largest military arsenal ever known in history is stationed including both conventional arms and the most advanced nuclear weapons. The plan on deploying and developing new medium-range nuclear missiles will increase the danger of war and tension on the continent even more and this increases the European peoples' concern and, at the same time, their determination to rise with all their strength to stop the deployment and development of medium-range nuclear weapons on this continent and reduce the existing potential and free Europe of nuclear weapons.

The widespread demonstrations and marches in which hundreds of thousands of people from European countries are participating, including Romania, illustrate the will of the peoples of our continent, aware that they will be the victims of a nuclear confrontation in Europe, to act with all their strength to avert the danger of war and to stop the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and to eliminate all kinds of nuclear weapons from this part of the world.

Under these conditions, continues the letter sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to President Ronald Reagan, of special importance are the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

In discussing these problems, the GNA of the Socialist Republic of Romania -- at its 28 November 1981 session -- has empowered me to appeal to you personally, esteemed Mr President Ronald Reagan, to do all you can so that the Geneva negotiations will lead to concrete agreements to stop the deployment and development of new nuclear weapons and withdraw medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe. I have also been empowered by the GNA to appeal to the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev, on the same problem.

At the same time, I have been empowered to appeal to the heads of states and governments of the other signatory countries of the Helsinki Final Act to do all they can to contribute to the success of the Geneva negotiations and to stop the nuclear arms race in Europe, to free the continent of any nuclear weapon.

At the same time, the GNA of the Socialist Republic of Romania has also adopted an appeal in this respect to all the parliaments, governments and peoples of Europe, the United States and Canada.

We hail the beginning of the Geneva negotiations. The Romanian people, as well as the other peoples, expect that from the very beginning of the negotiations, the sides will agree to renounce, for the duration of the negotiations, the implementation of the NATO decision on deploying new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the development by both sides of existing ones, and that the Soviet Union, as chairman Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has stated, will unilaterally reduce certain portions of its medium-range nuclear missiles located in the European part of the Soviet Union.

At the same time, the Romanian people desire that the Geneva negotiations conclude with an agreement that will lead to a reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe to the lowest level and to measures aimed at totally eliminating medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons so that Europe will become a nuclear-free continent.

Esteemed Mr President, in this connection, I want to appeal, on behalf of the Romanian people, to you to use all your authority as leader of the United States to contribute directly to the positive unfolding of negotiations and to give them a constructive and fruitful trend with a view to concluding them successfully, so that they will meet the peoples' expectations and go down as a major event with deepgoing positive implications for the present-day political situation.

I trust that you agree with me, esteemed Mr President, that before the missiles are put into operation, before nuclear bombs are dropped on our continent, that now, before it is too late, while we are still alive and able to act, we should do all we can to cut back and eliminate nuclear weapons from Europe, to defend man's basic right to life, to freedom and peace.

The Romanian people, as well as other peoples, says the letter President Nicolae Ceausescu sent to President Ronald Reagan, are hopeful that the heads of states, and primarily you and the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, will act so that the two great powers possessing nuclear weapons will never make use of them, will renounce nuclear weapons and so that nuclear energy will be used only for peaceful means and in the interest of mankind's progress, well-being and civilization.

I know that there are numerous difficulties and many complex and difficult problems to resolve in the world, that many arms and much mistrust have been accumulated; however, the cause of stopping the arms race, of reducing tension and armaments, especially nuclear weapons, is higher than anything else.

In this spirit, I believe that all European states must show particular interest in and concern for the success of the Geneva negotiations and must participate in one way or another in the negotiations. As far as it is concerned, Romania will continue to cooperate with the United States and with the other states toward the success of the negotiations and in seeking the most judicious means of understanding and cooperation in the service of the basic interests of the peoples on our continent.

Proceeding from the particular importance of the creation of nuclear-free areas in various parts of Europe, and areas of cooperation and good neighborliness for the process of disarmament, security and trust on the continent, Romania is determined to continue to do all it can to develop good relations with all the Balkan countries and to turn the Balkans into an area of peace and cooperation, without nuclear weapons, and would hail the United States' support for the achievement of this desideratum of the Balkan peoples.

In conclusion, I want to extend, esteemed Mr President, cordial greetings and best wishes, together with the wish to cooperate in the future, too, to develop relations of Romanian-U.S. cooperation in our mutual interest and that of the cause of peace and cooperation and international detente.

GROMYKO VISIT TO BUCHAREST CONCLUDES 3 DEC

Wide-Ranging Talks

AU031825 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Report on official visit to Romania by Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, 2-3 December]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, conducted talks from 2-3 December with Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union.

Andrey Gromyko extended greetings and best wishes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guest to convey to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhenv his greetings and best wishes.

During the talks, which took place in a comradely atmosphere, the two sides had a thorough exchange of views on certain current issues of international politics, including strengthening peace, security and cooperation in Europe and bilateral Romanian-Soviet cooperation.

Both sides reasserted their determination to act to further develop and perfect mutually advantageous cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union in the spirit of the understandings reached during Romanian-Soviet summit meetings.

In examining international issues, the Romanian and Soviet Union's desire was stressed to make their contribution, together with the other fraternal socialist countries, to preserve and strengthen peace, to stop the arms race and to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to deepen detente. In this connection, the two sides stressed the proposals adopted by the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee from 1-2 December in Bucharest in support of the cause of peace and detente.

The two sides stressed that the intensification of the arms race, especially in the field of nuclear wepaons in Europe, increases the danger to peace, security and life of the European peoples. In this context, they stressed the particular danger represented by the NATO decisions on deploying new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Both sides reasserted the need to continue efforts to stop the arms race, to proceed to disarmament measures, primarily to nuclear disarmament measures, with a view to reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe. They stressed the importance of the new constructive proposals presented by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his visit to the FRG.

Both sides also stressed that the negotiations resumed in Geneva on 30 November 1981 must strengthen the security of all European countries under conditions of a stable balance in Europe and a lower level of nuclear armament.

The two sides advocated the need to settle all disputes between countries by peaceful means, dialogue and negotiations in conformity with the need to strenghten peace among peoples and with the United Nations Charter.

Romania and the Soviet Union reasserted, once again, their support and solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for national independence and the sovereignty of all small and large countries. They believe that in the current international situation, their bilateral cooperation and collaboration are of great importance together with their cooperation with the other Warsaw Pact member countries and with all the countries throughout the world for peace, detente, disarmament and security.

Gromyko Departs

AU032040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Dec (AGERPRES) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, left Bucharest on December 3 after paying an official visit of friendship to Romania upon the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

At the Otopeni Airport, the Soviet foreign minister was seen off by Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Present was V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, and members of his embassy.

COOPERATION COMMISSION WITH USSR MEETS IN MOSCOW

AU031343 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] AGERPRES Envoy I. Dumitrascu reports from Moscow: The proceedings of the 13th session of the Joint Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation began in Moscow on 1 December.

The commission examined measures to be taken to implement the agreements concluded between the two heads of state, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on expanding and diversifying the further development of Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation.

The Romanian delegation is led by Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government, and the Soviet delegation by Comrade N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

CEAUSESCU, VERDET, GIOSAN GREET LAO COUNTERPARTS

AU031400 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

To Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

On the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic we extend most heartfelt congratulations to you, the LPRP, the Supreme People's Assembly and Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the fraternal Lao people, on behalf of the RCP, the Grand National Assembly and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and ourselves personally.

After years of struggle permeated by a patriotic and revolutionary spirit, the Lao people have defeated imperialist domination and internal reaction and proclaimed the People's Democratic Republic, thus creating conditions for devoting their entire energy and creative capacity to building the new socialist system and a peaceful and independent Laos.

The Romanian people have consistently supported, in a spirit of international solidarity, the Lao people's struggle for national and social liberation and hailed the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic.

We take this opportunity to express the conviction that, by jointly acting in the spirit of agreements reached at high level, the relations of friendship and solidarity between our parties and peoples will continue to develop, to the benefit of the Romanian and Lao peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism, peoples' independence and freedom and international peace and cooperation.

On the national day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, we wish you and the friendly Lao people new successes in socialist construction under LPRP leadership.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CAZACU RECEIVES ARAB PARLIAMENTARIANS 2 DEC

AU031510 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Dec (AGERPRES) -- On Wednesday, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, had an interview with the delegation of the Arab Interparliamentary Union headed by Abderrahman (Bauraoui), general secretary of the union, member of Algeria's National Assembly, now on a Romanian visit.

During the interview there was expressed the Arab countries' high appreciation of the Romania's policy on the Middle East issues, while highlighted the ascending revolution of the relations on multiple planes between Romania and the Arab countries. At the same time, stress fell on the importance, under the present international circumstances, of enhancing the contribution made by parliaments to solving the problems confronting mankind. The members of the delegation of the Arab Interparliamentary Union appreciated highly the appeal addressed by Romania's Grand National Assembly to all parliaments, governments and peoples of Europe, the United States and Canada, the decision of the supreme legislative forum to empower President Nicolae Ceausescu to address the leaders of the states participating in the Helsinki Conference, the call to do everything they can for attaining concrete agreements on halting the siting and developing of further mass-destruction weapons, on withdrawing the middle-range rockets from the European Continent, on achieving a Europe free from nuclear weapons.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT RECEIVES NEW ENVOY 3 DEC

AU041049 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Islamabad, 4 Dec (AGERPRES) -- An exchange of messages between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohammad Ziaul Haq took place on December 3, when the new Romanian ambassador to Islamabad, Constantin Burda, presented his credentials.

During the talk which followed, the two countries' satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the Romanian-Pakistani friendly relations, their resolve to amplify them.

Evoking with keen pleasure the meetings he had with the Romanian head of state, the president of Pakistan was highly appreciative of the hard, dynamic and renewing activity carried out by Romania's president, of his tireless efforts serving the Romanian people and its welfare, the cause of international peace and security.

BRIEFS

SOVIET TECHNICAL EXHIBITION OPENS -- A Soviet exhibition of technical consumer goods organized by the (Technointorog) foreign trade enterprise of Moscow opened on Tuesday in Bucharest. Television sets, cameras, tape recorders, refrigerators, washing machines and other products of the Soviet electronics industry are being exhibited. The opening event was attended by Ion Constantinescu, deputy minister of the machine-tool industry, electoral engineering and electronics; Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other experts; and (L.I. Boyko), minister-counsellor at the USSR Embassy in Bucharest. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Nov 81 p 6 AU]

KOSTIC MEETS WITH WORLD FINANCE OFFICIALS IN U.S.

LD031016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Dec (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Finance Petar Kostic and President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Alden Clausen assessed at their meeting here that Yugoslavia's cooperation with the international financial institution was developing successfully. They also discussed the possibilities of the World Bank's participation in financing capital development projects in Yugoslavia in the next few years.

Petar Kostic also met with Executive Vice President of the International Finance Corporation Dr Bans Wudke. By the volume of cooperation, Yugoslavia is the third largest partner of the institution. In their talk, Kostic and Wudke assessed that prospects exist for the further promotion of cooperation.

During his visit to Washington, the Yugoslav finance secretary met with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger with whom he exchanged views on the two countries' cooperation, particularly in the economic field.

The U.S. side expressed support for Yugoslavia's endeavours in the field of economic stabilization.

KOSTIC ARRIVES IN JAPAN FOR ECONOMIC TALKS 4 DEC

LD041000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Dec TANJUG -- Yugoslav Secretary for Finance Petar Kostic arrived this morning in Tokyo on an official visit. Kostic will confer with Japanese Finance Minister Michio Watanabe and will also meet with Governor of the Central Bank of Japan Harud Maekawa and Japanese economy representatives. The talks will pertain to bilateral relations, primarily economic and financial cooperation between Yugoslavia and Japan.

KRAIGHER VISITS TO LIBYA, MALTA REVIEWED

AU022058 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Nov (TANJUG) -- A session of the SFRY Presidency, chaired by President Sergej Kraigher, was held in Belgrade today. Reports on the official friendly visits of Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and to the Republic of Malta were adopted.

It was assessed that the talks which President Kraigher had with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi represent a further impetus for the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two nonaligned countries. It was particularly stressed that the accords and agreement on the further promotion of bilateral coopearation in the field of capital construction, in industry and agriculture and in other fields, is of special importance for strengthening the overall Yugoslav-Libyan relations.

The readiness was expressed to take measures to improve the living and working conditions of our citizens working on the construction of certain projects in Libya whose number is constantly increasing. The conviction was expressed that the broad exchange of views on the present complex development of international relations and agreement on the need for intensified activity by the nonaligned countries will contribute to the further common efforts to implement the policy of nonalignment as an active and independent force in solving the key problems of the world, the Middle East and the Mediterranean.

The visit and talks of Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, with Anton Buttigieg, president of the Republic of Malta, and Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff were also assessed as a contribution to promoting friendly relations with this nonaligned country. The importance of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Malta, two nonaligned European countries, in further implementing the nonaligned policy and in applying the principles adopted in Helsinki on relations among the European countries to the situation in the Mediterranean and for strengthening the neutral status of the Republic of Malta was particularly stressed.

The Presidency adopted a decision on blanket amnesty for a number of sentenced persons in connection with 29 November, republic day.

Other problems regarding the constitutional authority of the SFRY Presdiency were also discussed.

CORRECTIONS TO LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLATFORM

The following corrections to the item entitled "LCY Central Committee Political Platform," published in the 27 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page I 1 are supplied from BORBA of 26 November: On page I 2, in the sixth line of the fourth paragraph insert the phrase: "in the demonstrations" between the words "part" and "reached".

On the same page, in the third line of the seventh paragraph substitute the word "vacillation" for [words indistinct].

On page I 6, in the fifth line of the sixth paragragh for [word indistinct] substitute: "an opportunistic".

In the eighth line of the same paragraph for [sentence indistinct] substitute the sentence: "The political 'successes' achieved by such a method of work are illusory and they lead to blunting the political keeness and to an unrealistic attitude of the movement in social action."

On page I 7, in the first line of the last paragraph, substitute for [word indistinct]: "The road affair".

On page I 10, in the last line of the sixth paragraph, substitute for [words indstinct]: "living with them."

On page I 12, in line eight of the first paragraph, substitute for [word indistinct]: "principles".

On page I 13, in lines eight and nine, substitute for [words indistinct]: "the best".

On page I 14, penultimate paragraph, last line, substitute for [words indistinct]: "offered and preferred".

On page I 15, in the last line of the fifth paragraph in the phrase, "forms of socialism in Yugoslavia", replace "socialism" with "nationalism".

On page I 17, in the second line of the penultimate paragraph, substitute "national groupings" for [word indistinct].

On page I 21, line five of the third paragraph, replace [figure indistinct] with "1971".

On page I 23, in the second and third lines of the second paragraph, replace the phrase, "that the staff were insufficiently equipped to deal (?with these projects)" with "a shortage of staff and designs".

On page I 26 in the second line of the third paragraph, substitute the phrase, "for which" for the word "since" in parentheses.

On page I 32, in the last line of the second paragraph, substitute the phrase "and knowledge of the agricultural producer in general is greater." for [words indistinct] greater culture of the agricultural producer as a whole.".

MIKULIC DISCUSSES DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

AU021428 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 81 p 4

[Milan Jaksic report on interview with Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium -- place and date not given]

[Excerpts] There has been much talk about togetherness recently, and in consequence the subject of the unity in the LCY has also come to the fore in discussions which are prominent; or to put it another way, after many years, we are again talking more and at great length about democratic centralism, the basic principle of the League of Communists activities. We have therefore asked Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to present his views on this important problem. We were first interested to know how Comrade Mikulic regards the growing interest in these discussion and especially those views which dispute democratic centralism.

[Answer] As far as I know, nobody at any meeting in the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists has even proposed that the principles of democratic centralism in the LCY should be questioned. In fact, the discussions about democratic centralism at meetings of basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists are not mooted for this purpose but arise out of another motive: of how to enrich these principles. It is an undivided opinion in the League of Communists organs and organizations that the relations in the League of Communists should be based on the principles of democratic centralism in the future, too.

However, some League of Communists members, outside the meetings of their basic organizations or organs and outside the gatherings organized by the league of Communists organs on this question, publicly express opinions contrary to the feelings in the League of Communists. I would therefore propose to them that they initiate a discussion of their views at meetings of basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists. Considering that it is a matter of undamental principles on which the relations in the League of Communists are based, it is proper to discuss them within the League of Communists and not outside their organs and organizations. It is an elementary democratic principle that the relations within a party are discussed within the party and not outside it, as has been tried.

Unacceptable Thoughts

[Question] Does this principle work efficiently enough in our party or does it not work? Before we go over to such an analysis -- and this is the basic intention of this interview (particularly when it is a matter of concrete measures that would favor greater party efficiency) -- tell us more specifically what you think about the resistance facing democratic centralism in the LCY?

[Answer] As regards some publicized thoughts about democratic centralism, I shall take the liberty to say that they contain some which I am convinced are unacceptable. I primarily have in mind the thoughts that suggest we should abandon the principles of democratic centralism and replace them, as they say, with democratic relations in the LCY. It appears that some people do not know that the provisions on democratic centralims in the LCY statute are more democratic than in other parties, including the Euro-communist ones. One should say in addition that not only communist, but also socialist, social democratic and other parties, for instance in Europe, insist on such relations without recourse to the term democratic centralism.

It would be better if we all get involved and contribute to an even better definition and a further elaboration of the principles of democratic centralism, instead of questioning them.

There Is No Alternative to the Achievements of Our Revolution

[Question] Among the "new ideas," so-called "alternative options" are occurring: They are proposals to introduce such ways in the operations of the League of Communists as will take into account, as some people like to say, particularly the pluralism of self-managing interests. How in general is one to regard the motives of "new ideas"?

[Answer] The motives of these proposals must be carefully examined and evaluated, for they are or may be different. It is certain that the majority of those who are taking part in the discussion tend to a further democratization of relations in the LCY, which need not be disputed, but equally one should not lose sight of the fact that members of a revolutionary communist organization are obliged to behave responsibly toward a democratically adopted policy and positions and to struggle for their implementation. I am inclined to believe that in the desire to stress the former, the later is forgotten, which is to say that it is a matter of oversight. However, I could not say this for some participants in the discussions. I have in mind those who suggest that the principles of democratic centralism be dropped. According to them, these principles in the LCY hamper the further development of self-management in society, and it appears that the LCY should be transformed into a peculiar debating society, a "democratic" tribune at which all the views and alternatives would be freely presented, including those which oppose the LCY program and policy, socialist self-management and so forth.

It would be quickly shown that this would not open the "scope" for a further development of self-managemnt but for the anti-self-management and antisocialist counterrevolution.

Those opinions which, pointing out the danger of federalization in the LCY, suggest that the role and the responsibility of the republican and provincial leagues should be diminished, which is to say that they should be separated from the social and national interests of the workers class and all the working people, peoples and nationalities and the conditions under which they work in the republics and provinces, and that the LCY should be built as a centralistic organization, present a similar case.

On the other hand, assertions that the LCY has already been federalized may suggest a "legalization" of the right to such a behavior when it is in somebody's momentary interest. When I say this, I do not mean only the attitude toward the LCY organs but also beyond them, for the tendencies to organize the basic organizations of the League of Communists in the "systems" in such a way that could, objectively, bring about their separation from communal, republican and provincial League of Communists organizations operate in that case, too.

As it is not difficult to assess where this may lead, we must ask: Why is a discussion actually sought, what alternative "options" are involved:

Anyhow, there can be no discussion about possible alternative "options" to socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and equality of the peoples and nationalities, the federal system, the nonaligned policy and other achievements of our revolution. We shall defend these achievements will all our means, and the SFRY Constitution provides that the LCY is specifically responsibile for doing so.

Efficiency and Responsibility of the LCY

[Question] If we establish that the LCY is not sufficiently efficient, we in fact come to the conclusion that the League of Communists contain much irresponsibility.

[Answer] I would remind you that Tito said at the 10th LCY congress that "there is no unity of the communists without action." I recall this thought of Tito's because I am convinced that what we lack is organizing communists for ideological and political action and responsibility for the implementation of the democratically adopted policy and positions. Therefore we have behavior that is opposed to the adopted policy, and a gap, as Tito often said, between words and deeds. This weakens the unity of the League of Communists and provokes various quandaries about the relations in it.

[Question] Assessing that the republican and provincial party organizations mostly act independently, some who criticize the efficiency of democratic centralism stress that in our country one republic in fact has no right to interfere in the affairs of another republic or province.

One even cites to support such propositions the fact in the LCY Central Committee Presidium sessions the Presidium members sit strictly grouped according to the republic or provinces to which they belong, so that even from such cases the conclusions are drawn about a greater responsibility toward one's own republic or province than toward the LCY Central Committee.

[Answer] The greater the step we make in the direction of workers' truly deciding on the policy of reproduction, the more will the integrating tendencies in Yugoslavia strengthen through the association of labor and the pooling of resources, on the basis of income relations, through the development and enrichment of democratic links of self-managingly and politically organized working people and citizens. Communists should work in this direction.

As regards the relations betwen the republican and provincial League of Communists organizations, only the negative things are now being discussed in public and the many positive ones are overlooked. Talks among responsible people from the republics and provinces in which the problems which the communists in one republic or province see in another republic or province are also discussed are not rare. I think that it is very useful and that it is good.

We have not set up barriers between us, we work together as comrades.

There is no need to make some things banal and to draw big conclusions for instance from the fact that at sessions of the federal organs we most frequently sit grouped according to republic and province. From this fact it is concluded for instance that the LCY is "federalized". Would it mean anything if we sat in a different order at the table at sessions: would a different order of seating contribute to greater unit: I have been in the LCY Central Committee for a long time. There have been occasions when individuals advanced positions in which they rigidly defended the interests of their republic or province and even threatened that they would mobilize the party organization along their line. This happened in 1971 and 1972 and 1981. These were nevertheless rare ases which were overcome. I do not remember when we voted on a question in the LCY Presidium. We achieve agreement in the course of the talks, discussion and dialogue.

We Respect Really Existing Interests

[Question] Let us dwell for a moment on the view that the internal relations in the League of Communists should not be less democratic than the relations in society in general.

[Answer] When we speak about democratic centralism, we speak about relations within the LCY, and when we speak about the pluralism of socialist self-managing interests, social accords and self-managing agreements, we respect the really existing interests which in our society can and should be freely expressed and democratically harmonized and solved in appropriate institutions of the system. In the process of harmonizing the various self-managing interests and adopting social accords and self-managing agreements, the League of Communists, as the vanguard of the workers class and the leading ideological and political and cohesive force in our society, should struggle to see that all these accords and agreements should ensure the current and historical class interests, that the accords are reached in a democratic way, that the individual interests are not politicized but that special interests are harmonized with the common and general social interest through democratic dialogue.

It is another question how the communists struggle for it. League of Communists members are in the workers councils, in the delegate system, in the SAWP, in the executive organs of the administration and so forth. Some of them are elected as individuals and other are delegated by League of Communists organs and organizations. The League of Communists members who are elected as individuals to self-managing and political organs struggle for the best solutions in a self-managing democratic dialogue with other individuals and other are delegated by League of Communists organs and organizations.

The League of Communists members who are elected as individuals to self-managing and political organs struggle for the best solutions in a self-managing democratic dialogue with other working people and citizens, proceeding from the League of Communists policy and positions, but they do not appear in the name of League of Communists basic organizations or organs; while the League of Communists members who have been delegated are obliged to adhere to the positions and instructions received from their organizations and organs for specific discussions and they have no power to declare themselves in a way other than as instructed or other than according to the position received for solving a problem. In a certain sense one may speak about an imperative mandate.

Should There Be More Candidates on Election Lists

[Question] We know that there can be no efficient League of Communists, and this means no active democratic centralism, without a democratic cadre policy. Considering that we are facing delegate and party elections it would be good to pay attention to this problem for instance, should one or more candidates be put on the lists?

[Answer] Views differ. I think it should not be disputable that several candidates should be put forward in the nomination procedure. However, problems appear with the very election by secret ballot, considering the need to ensure a suitable composition according to nationality, social status, sex, age and so forth. This question remains open. If we decide that several candidates should be put on the lists, we must determine respective "ground rules" which we will adhere to in secret ballots so as to avoid the possible danger that a suitable number of candidates of all the nationalities, social structure, men and woman and so forth may not be elected.

KOSOVO LC PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETS

LD031334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Pristina, 3 Dec (TANJUG) -- At a session last night chaired by Veli Deva, the Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee reviewed the tasks involved in implementing the platform for action by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in developing socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, and community in Kosovo.

The Presidium concluded, it is reported, that a session of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists be held in the second half of December, at which time the immediate key tasks for implementing the platform in all environments in the province would be established.

COMMUNISTS EXPELLED FOR STRIKING IN BUJANOVAC

AU031555 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Nov 81 p 6

[Kosic report]

[Summary] "Bujanovic, 15 Nov -- Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against 32 workers of the Bujanovac work organization of Bujanovac, including six members of the League of Communists, because of a work stoppage on Sunday, 18 October this year. At the same time, the basic organization of the League of Communists expelled six members from its ranks."

The Bujanovac work organization makes plastic goods. The dispute arose when its director, Dragoslav Stosic, vetoed a 3-year-old decision by the Workers Council to pay a 70-dinar bonus for Sunday work, even though Sunday work may be part of the regular 42-hour week. When joining the collective, Director Stosic had warned that the bonus was illegal and vetoed a Workers Council decision to continue it. He was supported by the Executive Council of the Communal Assembly.

The day after the strike occurred, the basic organization of the League of Communists examined the situation and expelled the six members. "It was assessed that the step to go on strike was not correct, and that such behavior was in keep conflict with the action of the League of Communists and all the organized forces to implement economic stabilization measures in the Bujanovac Commune. It was also stressed that such behavior by communists encourages hostile forces to work even more to undermine our unity and the policy of equality of all our peoples and nationalities in the multinational Bujanovac Commune."

Ramadan Zejnulahu, president of the Communal Conference of the League of Communists of Bujanovac, said that the strike hampered stabilization at the collective, but production was now running normally.

MACEDONIAN LC DISCUSSES SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD032320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Skopje, 3 Dec (TANJUG) -- A session of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee was held in Skopje today under the chairmanship of Angel Cemerski, and was devoted to self-management association and income linkage, the most important issues in regard to the development of self-managing relations. Dr Dusan Veljkovic, member of the Presidium of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee, delivered the introductory speech on topical issues of the development of self-managing relations in associated labor.

Self-managing relations, through which all manifestations of usurpation of the self-management rights of workers and of decision-making on their behalf, will be effectively eliminated, are still being established and consolidated slowly. This is to a great degree the consequence, Veljkovic opined, of slowness and inconsistency in realizing a number of basic orientations of the political system on the part of the chief self-management and social subjects themselves. In the same way, it results from contradictions and poor formulations of certain instruments and mechanisms of the system, the results of which are that the real reproduction trends are achieved under the heavy influence of administrative regulation and decision-making.

However, alongside constructive criticism of the economic system and economic policy, and alongside the ideological struggle waged by the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces against anti-self-management and antisocialist tendencies, Veljkovic added, widespread criticism has recently been loudly voiced from ideologically alien positions from which the very bases of the system of socialist self-management are attacked and refuted. Such a situation threatens to create grave confusion and demands that the League of Communists offer vigorous opposition both to those responsible for such criticism and to adherents of the thesis that all problems in individual spheres of reproduction are the consequence of an irresponsible attitude on the part of self-managing and social subjects, a thesis which disqualifies even well-intentioned criticism of individual specific instruments and measures, which broad self-managing practice clearly rejects.

Veljkovic pointed to the fact that in the last few years a great part of income and pure income has been appropriated and alienated from associated labor. Etatist tendencies are quite strongly pronounced at the level of the municipality, republics and provinces, and this results in regional isolationism, autarkic development, a weakening of the unified Yugoslav market and an interruption of economically rationed trends of reproduction. With such tendencies it is clear that associated labor cannot be in the position of a real factor of social reproduction. Veljkovic also pointed to the broad dimensions of voluntarism and subjectivism, to marked tendencies for economic patterns to be curbed, to malfunctions in distribution according to labor within organizations of associated labor and also to the negative consequences which the weakening of legality and responsibility have upon legal security and the stability of business cooperation in the reproduction proces.

Veljkovic devoted part of his report to the functioning of composite organizations in Macedonia, estimating that certain positive steps have been made in this sphere, and initiatives launched, but that the broader importance of self-managing integration has still not become the dominant consciousness. Varying viewpoints and even open resistance exist, even among a certain number of members of the League of Communists in responsible professional and political posts. This assessment is best confirmed by the fact that the process of wider linkage and association of labor and means is lagging behind in Macedonia.

In composite organizations of associated labor in Macedonia the process of essential reproductive and income linkage has been stagnating for years, for the great part operating as a mechanical sum of basic and work organizations, while in some of them disintegratory tendencies are very pronounced. From all this there emerges the necessity for ideopolitical work to be stepped up, and for ideopolitical differentiation in the League of Communists to be entered upon more boldly.

Analysis of the disintegratory tendencies in some composite organizations of associated labor has shown unambiguously that these are least of all the democratic expression of the particular interests of the workers. Their immediate factors are as a rule individuals or groups from the managing structures and professional services who skilfully manipulate the work collective, managing to procure its agreement. Not infrequent are cases of even basic organizations of the League of Communists placing themselves in the role of an extended arm of the technobureaucratic bosses.

Going on to speak about the problems of self-managing relations not only in composite organizations of associated labor but also more broadly, Veljkovic pointed to manifestations of quite strong particularist tendencies in some basic organizations of associated labor. These tendencies do not respect the social nature of the funds and income managed by workers in organizations of associated labor, given that this is a production relation which is in direct contradiction to every tendency toward isolationism, restrictiveness or blocking of reproduction trends, and they are thus an expression of group-property behavior. The League of Communists, Veljkovic emphasized, must vigorously oppose attempts on the part of some organizations of associated labor to achieve absolute independence, and then disruption of reproductive and income links and relations with other organizations, or to negate the social nature of income.

Veljkovic devoted the concluding part of his speech to the tendencies toward deformation of the process of self-management decision-making, which are quite strong, and in connection with this, in particular, to the attitude of (?management cadres of self-management organs). This attitude must boil down to professional and management organs proposing self-management decisions and acts on the basis of analysis, and to self-management organs adopting decisions on these. At the moment, in practice, we often find imposition on the part of the management and professional services.

This is a way of covering up the fact that management organs are imposing their will, but also leads to certain functions in reproduction being taken over by the executive organs of sociopolitical communities. Etatism is thereby strengthened, and ideological confusion is created in the workers, and there even arises the delusion of the alleged effectiveness of state intervention. Anti-self-management and hostile forces take advantage of such a situation to discredit self-management.

Bureaucratic and techocratic imposition, Dr Dusan Veljkovic said in conclusion, cannot be overcome without the active struggle of the working class itself and of all working people in associated labor, with the League of Communists at the head. An ideological offensive on the part of the League of Communists, and especially ideopolitical differentiation in its own ranks on the basis of the established tasks, will bring about the economic stabilization policy and the further development of socialist self-managing relations. [passage indistinct] The conclusions from today's debate will be adopted at the next session of the Macedonain League of Communists Central Committee, which has been convened for 10 December.